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At the White House, President Reagan holds the tally sheet for his 52-to-48 victory on the AWACS package in the Senate.

Reagan Says He Made No Deals for AWACS

By Howell Raines
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan said Wednesday he made no political deals to achieve Senate approval of the sale of AWACS radar planes to Saudi Arabia, which he said would enhance world confidence in the United States as a military ally.

The Senate voted 52 to 48 Wednesday against a motion to veto Mr. Reagan's plan to sell planes equipped with Airborne Warning and Control Systems and other air defense equipment to Saudi Arabia, giving the president an important legislative victory when only days ago he seemed to face defeat on the issue. He will now be able to proceed with the \$3.5-billion sale of five AWACS planes and advanced heat-seeking missiles and flight-extended fuel tanks for F-15 fighter planes.

For the past two days, Mr. Reagan devoted almost all his working time to seeking Senate support for the sale, while his aides warned that a defeat on Wednesday could send the Administration into a "tailspin" that would wipe out the legislative victories of last spring.

Apparently slowed by a cold, Mr. Reagan invited two hold-outs, Democratic Senators David Pryor of Arkansas and Edward Zorinsky of Nebraska, to visit him in the red-carpeted private study of the White House family quarters at midday.

At about 4:30 p.m., Mr. Reagan went to the Oval Office to await results of the roll-call vote, which began at about 5 p.m. In a nearby White House office, his chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., Richard V. Allen, the president's national security adviser, and Michael K. Deaver, the deputy chief of staff, listened to the Senate vote on a direct hook-up to the Capitol.

As Sen. Zorinsky's name was called, Mr. Baker turned to the other men and said, "This will be interesting."

When the senator, who had with him his pledges in the private meeting with Mr. Reagan, voted

OPEC Has Unity on Oil Prices

\$34 Base Price Frozen to '83

From Agency Dispatches

GENEVA — The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries agreed Thursday on a new unified oil price with a \$2 increase to \$34 a barrel in the benchmark price for Saudi Arabian light oil.

An OPEC communiqué, issued at the end of a one-day meeting of the organization's 13 members, said the benchmark price for Saudi oil, effective no later than Nov. 1, will remain frozen until the end of 1982.

The communiqué said the conference also agreed to set differentials for the pricing of the quality and location of OPEC crudes. It did not give details of the agreed differentials that can be added to the benchmark price.

But Kuwaiti Oil Minister Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah said that countries with the best oil and closest to major markets would be permitted to charge premiums of up to \$4 a barrel.

Backdating Seen

Informed OPEC conference sources said Saudi Arabia's \$2 a barrel price rise is backdated to Oct. 1.

Sheikh al-Sabah told a news conference that Saudi medium crude would be priced at a discount of \$1 a barrel from the \$34 market price for heavy crude at a discount of \$2.50.

The compromise, ending 2 1/2 years of internal OPEC dissension, came in the third ministerial emergency session within five months to seek pricing reform.

United Arab Emirates Oil Minister Mansour bin Zayed said the agreement on price differentials is an interim measure that will be reviewed when oil ministers meet in Abu Dhabi Dec. 9. But he said the \$34 benchmark price was not interim.

Saudi Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani said that under the agreement, Saudi oil production will fall, but he would not "forecast" precise levels. "We will tell you tomorrow," he said, when pressed for details.

Sheikh al-Sabah said the new rates would take effect immediately and the 30-day credit period to pay for oil.

About half the exporters will have to make unprecedented price cuts of \$1 to \$2, and possibly \$3 in Iran's case, under the new structure, market experts said. Prices had ranged from \$32 a barrel charged by the Saudis to \$40 asked by Algeria and Libya for their top grades of oil.

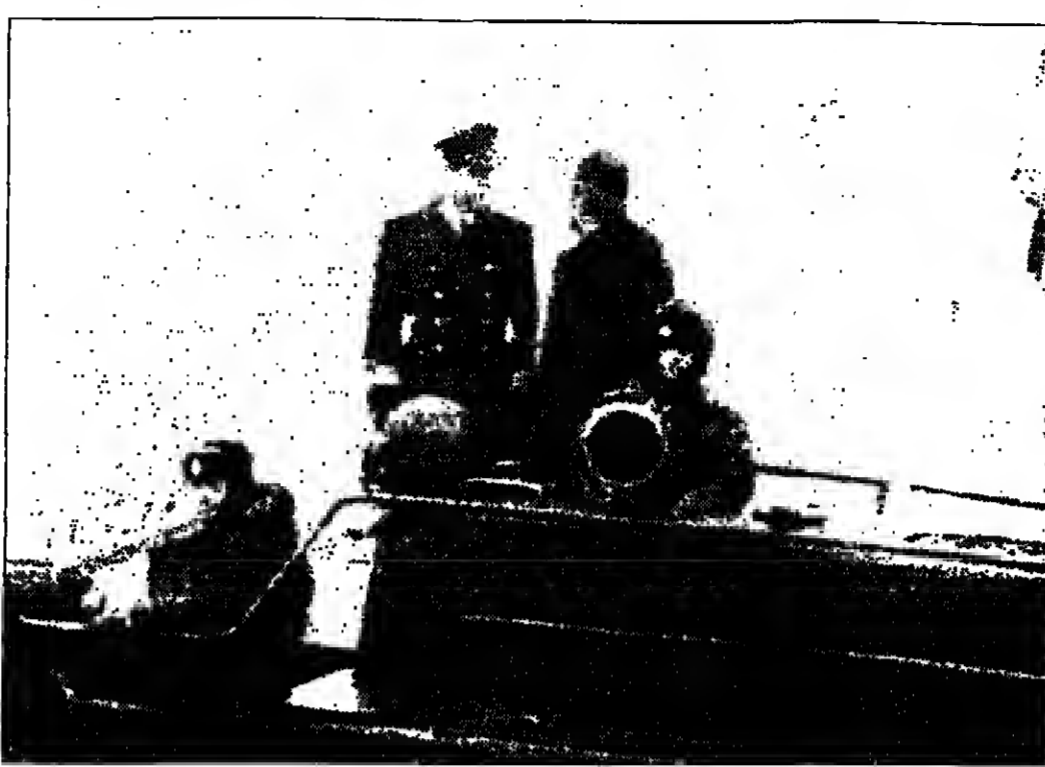
Britain charges \$35 for its oil and market experts expect it may raise its price, which together with those in the United States tend to move in tandem with Saudi prices.

U.A.E. Cuts Prices

Mr. al-Oteiba said his country's oil prices would be cut by more than 80 cents a barrel, effective Nov. 1. He added that it would be difficult for any exporter to charge \$4 more than the Saudi benchmark in the present oil glut.

Sheikh al-Sabah said he expected Nigeria to charge \$37 a barrel for its oil while Kuwait will charge \$33 a barrel, down from \$35.50.

The decision to settle on 30-day credit terms is significant, market experts said. Some exporters, chiefly Nigeria, have been discounting by offering up to 120 days to pay. At present interest rates, each 30 days saves buyers about 50 cents a barrel.



A Swedish officer, standing at left, went aboard Soviet submarine to discuss a towing operation.

Wave of Strikes Spreads in Poland To a Major Port and Universities

By Thomas W. Netter
The Associated Press

WARSAW — Poland's strike wave spread to a major port and to universities Thursday, swelling the ranks of protesters to about 400,000 throughout the country.

Meanwhile, the military council of the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact began meeting in Hungary.

Solidarity union officials said that 40,000 construction workers struck at 68 factories for two hours in the Baltic port of Szczecin, on the East German border, and threatened a wider strike to get more building supplies.

Students and professors at Radom's School of Higher Engineering occupied classrooms to demand the dismissal of the rector. They got support from students at Warsaw University who staged a four-hour protest, and pledges of support from other colleges and universities throughout Poland.

Elected Leadership Sought

The Radom students protested what they called "irregularities" in the election of Prof. Michal Hebda as rector. They said that the school should be run by an elected, collective leadership.

Protests also erupted in Skarżysko Kamienna, near southeastern Kielce, after the local Solidarity office was wrecked. Workers there declared that they were ready to strike and charged that the incident was an attack on the union.

Although some progress was reported in settling long-standing strikes in Zyrardow, 20 miles west of Warsaw, and in Zielona Gora in Western Poland, the government was adamant in refusing to grant strike pay.

About 12,000 workers remained off the job in Zyrardow, 150,000 in Zielona Gora, and 120,000 in southern Tarnobrzeg. Transport workers joined the Zyrardow protest, while power station and construction workers joined the striking workers in Tarnobrzeg.

In Budapest, meanwhile, the Warsaw Pact's military council opened a "regular session" attended by defense ministers or their assistants from the seven bloc member nations, the Hungarian news agency reported.

It was not known if Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, who is Poland's premier, party chief and defense minister, was attending the meeting or what was on the agenda, but it was presumed that the

Polish unrest would be a major topic.

Gen. Jaruzelski condemned Solidarity's one-hour nationwide walk-out Wednesday. The Polish Communist Party newspaper, Trybuna Ludu, commented, "It was to be a strike showing the union's unity. But it became a strike of social division, fanning nervous moods, upholding social unrest. For what purpose?"

Most Western analysts were surprised that a party Central Committee meeting Wednesday ended without major changes in the ruling Politburo or that Gen. Jaruzelski did not relinquish the premiership.

But the general chose to retain his three posts, apparently because he did not want to make a move while the nation was gripped by strikes.

Making major changes in the party now would give the impression of succumbing to pressure from Solidarity, the Soviet bloc's only independent labor union, something that Gen. Jaruzelski apparently wants to avoid.

The premier replaced party chief Stanislaw Kania at a Central Committee meeting Oct. 18, in an apparent effort to unify the party

and capitalize on the widespread respect granted the Polish Army here.

Quitting Solidarity

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Tass on Thursday quoted Longin Kolaczynski, a Polish labor leader, as saying that many workers were quitting Solidarity and returning to government-backed labor groups.

Mr. Kolaczynski, head of the pro-Communist union for seamen and dockers, was interviewed by the agency after a tour of Soviet Black Sea ports.

"Many of our members who had earlier been misled by the demagogues of the petty politicians in Solidarity have broken with its anti-people, anti-Soviet line and are now returning to their trade unions," Mr. Kolaczynski said.

Canada Raises Credit Limit

OTTAWA (Reuters) — Canada has raised its credit limit for grain purchases by Poland by \$500 million to about \$1.23 billion, the government said.

Swedes Board Grounded Sub

Soviet Commander Escorted From Boat To Answer Questions on the Intrusion

From Agency Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — Swedish naval and military officers, covered by machine guns, boarded a Soviet submarine grounded near Sweden's main Baltic naval base Thursday and took off its commander for interrogation.

Two Soviet destroyers steamed nearby in international waters and a second, unidentified submarine was spotted inside restricted Swedish territorial waters near the base.

A Defense Ministry spokesman said the Soviet officer was taken to a 200-ton Swedish minesweeper moored alongside for questioning that could last all night. The crew, believed to number 55, "will stay on the submarine," the spokesman said.

Cmdr. Karl Andersson, chief of staff of Sweden's Karlskrona naval base, led several police and military officers aboard the Soviet submarine, defense officials said.

"They were not armed," an official said, but the surrounding Swedish minesweepers, torpedo boats and patrol craft trained machine guns on the submarine. The boarding followed the government's decision that Swedish units, and not the Soviet salvage craft steaming in nearby international waters, would free the vessel.

The incident has angered Sweden, and a note of protest has been sent to Moscow. Premier Thorbjorn Falldin said Sweden was still waiting for the Kremlin to explain what the submarine was doing in its territorial waters.

Mr. Falldin met with his Cabinet to discuss the incident. He made clear that the sub would be returned to the Soviet Union, but "how and when will depend on the outcome of an investigation we have ordered conducted by the commander-in-chief." He added that any attempt by the submarine to escape when refloated would be forcibly stopped.

Warning to 2d Sub

Swedish naval units guarding the obsolete sub reported that they had chased off another intruding unidentified foreign sub in the same area. Defense officials refused to confirm that the second submarine was a Soviet vessel, but a Foreign Ministry representative

said, "perhaps it is not a coincidence."

The second submarine was seen just south of the stranded vessel, a defense spokesman said. It was spotted by naval craft and helicopters. The vessel was warned that depth charges would be dropped if it did not leave. The boat was sighted just inside Swedish waters about 19 miles south of Karlskrona.

Swedish torpedo boats, coast guard vessels and jet fighters were active near the grounded submarine, which was built in the 1950s and does not carry nuclear arms. As Swedish tugs prepared to refloat the slightly damaged submarine Friday with the crew still aboard, the weather worsened.

Sweden categorically rejected any further Soviet entry to the restricted military area off southeast Sweden, but about 10 Warsaw Pact salvage vessels escorted by two destroyers remained just outside Sweden's territorial limit. Despite the presence of the salvage vessels, Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten said the Kremlin now agreed that the rescue work should be done by Sweden.

A Nearby Base

The submarine ran aground 10 miles from the Karlskrona naval base and officials said the vessel was almost certainly on an intelligence mission.

The commander at the Karlskrona base, Lennart Forsman, said the captain of the submarine, identified as Pyotr Gushin, 35, would be expected to answer questions about the incident.

"We want a clear explanation how the sub could be so far into a clearly marked military restricted zone," he said. "We expect the captain to be cooperative showing his logbook, etc. Otherwise his sub can be left on the rocks."

Sweden has called off a visit to Moscow planned for next month by the military commander in chief, Gen. Lennart Jung, as a result of the incident. "The supreme court judges that the time is unsuitable for an official visit by him to the Soviet Union," a defense staff statement said.

Airlines Seek to Raise Atlantic, Asian Fares

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

CANNES — In a bid to stem worsening financial losses, the world's major airlines are mounting a drive to raise passenger fares on North Atlantic and Asian routes — a move triggering heated controversy both within and outside the industry.

The drive is being organized within the International Air Transport Association, which ended its 37th annual meeting here Thursday.

A communiqué at the end of the four-day conference said that the 113 member airlines agreed:

- To try to cut down worldwide ticket discounting.
- To press governments to introduce reciprocal tax exemptions for airlines.
- To urge governments and airport authorities to spread airport and navigation charges more fairly.
- To seek governmental agreements to let airlines operate more direct routes.
- To urge governments to allow the overseas transfer of net surplus revenues into freely convertible currencies.

The immediate goal is cracking down on heavy discounting and payment of increasingly generous commissions to ticket agents, which IATA leaders consider ruinously costly, grossly unfair and in some cases illegal.

Most of the discounting schemes come from within the industry, largely as a result of U.S. deregulation of airline fares and routes during the administration of former President Jimmy Carter.

However, consumers should not expect any immediate action on fares, airline executives said in private conversations.

"Many of the airlines ... would like to see better profits, but nobody is about to stop discounting very soon — it is the only way to survive and we are all doing it, waiting to see what is agreed upon by IATA," the president of a leading European airline declared.

IATA members, whose airlines carry about 76 percent of the world's passenger traffic, also will be seeking substantial fare increases of officially posted prices worldwide, but particularly on North Atlantic routes.

Also emerging from the gathering of about 300 executives and government officials was a determination to oppose mounting political pressures seeking to promote

U.S.-style deregulation of air transportation within the European Economic Community.

The first test of what one airline executive described as "IATA's new, tougher look," is expected to take place at a Dec. 2 meeting in Geneva of about 45 airlines competing on the North Atlantic, where their combined losses will exceed \$50 million this year, IATA officials said.

"We have no agenda yet, but the idea is to bring some reason to bear on cutthroat pricing among ourselves — to get prices and profits up," according to a European airline executive who plans attending the meeting. It will be the first of its kind in five years and will be known as the North Atlantic Passenger Conference.

Several executives said that an increase of around 15 percent would be reasonable, assuming that governments of member airlines agreed and companies complied. Last June, IATA adopted a 5-percent increase in passenger fares worldwide, effective Sept. 1.

An Important Test

Addressing a press conference Thursday, Pierre Giraudet, Air France chairman and outgoing president of IATA, described the coming Geneva meeting as "an important test" of the industry's ability to police itself.

"We need an effective, flexible approach to cooperation, more adopted to the times," he said.

U.S. airlines have been given anti-trust clearances by the Reagan administration to participate, and Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airways indicated that they planned to attend the meeting. Knut Hammar-skjold, IATA's director-general, said that he was pleased with what he termed Washington's "welcome, more pragmatic attitudes" toward industry regulation.

Pan Am vice president John Champion said that his company, which recently cut its fares on the Atlantic routes, planned to attend the conference, which he described as exploratory. But he emphasized, "We shall continue to meet the competition."

A similar approach is apparently emerging among Asian airlines. "The contagion of the Atlantic has spread," said Raju Raj, chairman of Air India, citing the case of four airlines which offer a London-Hong Kong, one-way fare of \$200.

"How can any carrier operate vi-

France Excludes Art Works From Wealth Tax

Mitterrand Overrules Cabinet After Dealers Warn of Cultural Flight

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The president of France intervened Thursday to exempt works of art from the Socialist government's wealth tax after dealers and collectors warned that the original tax plan could cause the biggest cultural flight since the French Revolution.

By overruling his Cabinet ministers, Francois Mitterrand apparently has preserved the fine arts' traditional role as many Frenchmen's favorite way of putting away their money beyond the tax collector's reach.

The concession by Mr. Mitterrand — a man who is sensitive to France's culture heritage — was balanced by a plan for higher charges on art sales to compensate for lost tax revenues.

A Moribund Market

The charges, two dealers said, are another setback in the moribund Paris art market, which competes with cheaper commissions in London and New York. "But at least it's a tax on business, not on the pleasure of ownership," Maurice Rheims, styren of French auctioneers, said.

The new tax proposals — now being debated in the National Assembly — triggered a wave of panic selling by French people who sought to avoid unwelcome attention from tax inspectors.

"They're unloading everything, paintings and antique furniture, jewels and country houses, even race-horses are going for bargain basement prices," a Paris socialite said. Yacht prices are off, a dealer said in St. Tropez.

Simultaneously, antique dealers on Paris' Left Bank reported a run on precious small objects — jeweled boxes, postcards — that are easy to hide and smuggle.

France's patrimony of fine objects already had started going literally underground. "Lots of my girlfriends are burying steel-boxes in their gardens or hiding stuff under the floorboards of their chalets," explained one woman from a prominent Paris family who did not want her name used.

She and her friends do not use safe-deposit vaults or even home safes because they fear being denounced to tax inspectors by nationalized banks or even safe-makers.

The socialists' panic bemuses most Socialist officials. "We're

talking about small taxes, and we'll never have the manpower to track down everything," a Budget Ministry source said.

But dealers rose up in arms about what they saw as a mortal threat to the Paris art scene. "It's a disaster; I know objects are pouring out of France," said Marc Blondeau, head of the Paris office of Sotheby's, the auctioneers, said Thursday before Mr. Mitterrand's waiver was announced.

Communists Complain

Museum curators had warned Culture Minister Jack Lang that Frenchmen would stop lending paintings for shows if it exposed them to tax. Complaints even came from Communists, some of whom reportedly own valuable paintings given by Picasso when he belonged to the party. Protesters were loud in the art business, which employs an estimated 250,000 people.

Mr. Mitterrand's personal intervention will calm the outcry, but the crisis has increased many prosperous French people's wariness of the Socialists. "They've created a psychosis of fear, and they keep changing their minds," Mr. Blondeau said, adding: "We could end

up seeing valuables sold off like the royal furniture hawked outside Versailles palace in 1789."

Resentment against the original plan — which included art works in the wealth tax — has been laced with bitterness against its author, 34-year-old Budget Minister Laurent Fabius, who knows the antique business well. He was brought up in it by his father and uncle before studying in France's elite schools and adopting a leftward political career.

The new law will require residents of France — including foreigners — to pay an annual tax between 0.5 and 1.5 percent on wealth totaling more than \$600,000. With works of art excluded, it will cover property and stocks, but probably not forests. (Mr. Mitterrand is said to like woodland.) The new measure is expected to affect about 150,000 families — less than 1 percent of the population.

A member of the one percent complained about the law as "demagoguery" because they can't solve the masses' problems and accused the Socialists of showing their ignorance about the price of stylish living. "With the current



DODGERS WIN SERIES — Steve Yeager, left, Steve Howe, center, and Steve Garvey celebrating the Los Angeles Dodgers' first World Series baseball championship since 1955. The Dodgers beat the New York Yankees, 9-2, to win the series by four games to two. Details on Page 15.

INSIDE

U.S. Indicators Take Sharp Drop

The U.S. index of leading economic indicators, a measure of where the economy is heading, fell 2.7 percent last month, the largest monthly drop since April, 1980. At the same time, productivity took its sharpest downturn in three and a half years. Page 7.

TOMORROW

Yves Montand at 60

Despite his reputation as a political activist, Yves Montand is all show business these days, singing in Paris in a performance that is sold out for its three-month run. In an interview in Weekend, he talks about his work, some of his colleagues — and politics.

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House Panel Bars Funds for MX, Accepts B-1

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In the first congressional test of President Reagan's new strategic weapons proposals, the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense has refused to approve any funds for the land-based MX missile but concurred in his plan to build a fleet of 100 B-1 bombers.

The subcommittee split 7-5 Wednesday in voting on the Pentagon's appropriations request for \$200.9 billion in the current fiscal year.

Meanwhile, Mr. Reagan's request for \$2.4 billion for the B-1 in fiscal 1982 also came under fire from normally friendly sectors in the Senate.

Sen. Ted Stevens, Republican of Alaska, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense, revealed that the CIA had told his panel in secret session Wednesday morning that the existing B-52 bomber would do just about as well as the proposed B-1

in penetrating the Soviet Union with Cruise missiles.

"There is a real substantial conflict in Congress over the B-1," Sen. Stevens said at the hearing. When it was revealed that 100 B-1 bombers fitted out for the Cruise missile would cost \$28 billion, or \$280 million a plane, taking into account inflation.

Meanwhile, in a draft report, the General Accounting Office said the Air Force had failed to list billions of dollars in costs when it submitted its B-1 program. The draft listed "questionable reductions" of \$2.26 billion that were made to hit the target of \$19.7 billion in basic costs.

Rep. Joseph P. Addabbo, Democrat of New York, chairman of the House subcommittee, termed the vote against the MX "a significant expression" by Congress that it is reluctant to approve money for the missile before the administration has decided how and where to deploy it.

Mr. Reagan has said that he plans to build 100 MX missiles

and probably deploy the first 38 of them in existing missile silos, which many experts feel are vulnerable to enemy attack. He added that he would decide in 1984 how to deploy the remaining MX missiles.

"We're not going to give him money to wait and play with," said Rep. Addabbo, in explaining why the majority on his subcommittee had balked at approving the \$1.9 billion for building the MX and starting its deployment in existing Titan missile silos.

"We know we can't put the MX in these existing silos," Rep. Addabbo continued. "If they're vulnerable now, they would be vulnerable after the MX went into them."

Rep. Addabbo said he considered the denial of the \$1.9 billion for the MX as a deferral rather than an attempt to cancel the missile program outright.

Experts regard it as unlikely that the full House and Senate will finally deny money for the MX, but the final outcome on the B-1 ap-

pears to be a closer question. A growing number of lawmakers are beginning to doubt whether it is worth spending \$28 billion on 100 B-1 bombers rather than wait for its successor, the radar-evading Stealth aircraft, to be perfected.

"It's a difficult problem for everyone," Sen. Stevens said of the B-1. The subcommittee chairman told Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, sitting at the witness table, that he doubted whether there would be enough money to build both the B-1, the Stealth and keep the B-52 fleet flying.

CIA Assessment

Sen. Stevens questioned whether it would be worth spending so much money for the B-1, slated to start going into service in 1986, rather than wait a few years longer for Stealth. He said the CIA assessment given to the subcommittee Wednesday morning hardened his opinion that it might make more sense to put the B-1 money into Stealth.

The CIA assessed how B-52 and B-1 bombers laden with Cruise missiles would do against Soviet defenses for the rest of the decade. "There would be practically no difference," Sen. Stevens said of the penetration capabilities.

Although the chairman would not elaborate, other sources said that the CIA was focusing on the loss rates of B-52s and B-1s carrying Cruise missiles into the Soviet Union. Both bombers would fly low to escape radar beams and try to clear the way through defenses with electronic gadgetry and weapons.

Mr. Weinberger denied that the existing B-52 and proposed B-1 would have comparable penetration, declaring that the B-52 could not be used in that role "beyond mid-decade with any degree of safety or reliability."

Sri Lanka's Envoy in U.S. Is Diplomat of Many Roles

By Barbara Crosscette
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — On any given day Ernest Corea might have to serve as economist, negotiator, writer, speaker, public-relations expert and policy analyst. In Washington barely six months, he has already been auctioned off as a dinner partner and cross-examined by curious citizens in a supermarket.

Mr. Corea is an ambassador — or ambassador-designate, to be exact, since the White House has not yet gotten around to accepting his credentials formally. More important, he is the envoy of a very small and faraway country, Sri Lanka, and so his story is the tale of how a foreign mission with limited resources tackles life in a town where the working and partying never stops.

The Sri Lanka Embassy, in a modest house on Wyoming Street, has only five diplomats and an equally small support staff. The United States Embassy in Colombo, the island nation's capital, has twice that many people, Mr. Corea said.

At home, in the embassy residence off Massachusetts Avenue, the Coreas have only one Sri Lankan cook and a part-time maid. For Mrs. Corea, already busy with cultural affairs and important visitors from home, a reception for a hundred people can mean a week in the kitchen. At a recent party, the deputy chief of mission's daughter was happily passing the hors d'oeuvres.

Unlikely Places for Conversation

Sri Lanka, neither a new society nor a newly independent country, is nevertheless an exotic place that few Americans know about and fewer still have visited. So the Coreas are approached in unlikely places by curious natives. That's how the ambassador found himself talking about the Tamil-Sinhalese ethnic split over the frozen-food counter in a Washington supermarket.

Mr. Corea and his wife, Indra, were both journalists before entering diplomatic life. He had been editor of the Ceylon Daily News and a foreign-affairs specialist for the Straits Times newspaper group in Singapore before being appointed High Commissioner to Canada in 1978.

Mr. Corea is a developing nation. Mr. Corea finds he has to tend not only to relations with the United States government, but also to liaison with the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, United Nations agencies, business and investment people and foundations. Then there are the Sri Lankans here with whom he tries to maintain a close and warm relationship, the ambassador said.

"Of course on top of all this," he said, "one must find time to be a husband and father as well."

Vatican Panel Backs New Annulment Code

By Marjorie Hyer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — An international Vatican commission of cardinals and bishops has approved a new code of canon law that could make church annulments more accessible by formally recognizing "severe psychological immaturity" as grounds for the nullity decree.

Psychological incapacity of one or both partners has been the reason cited for marriage breakdown in 90 percent of annulment cases processed by American church courts. But because it is not currently cited in the code of canon law, it is not required to be recognized as grounds for annulment, and conservative tribunals generally have not done so.

By writing the psychological grounds into the church's governing code, the commission would guarantee that every tribunal must recognize it as a basis for annulment — a decree that enables a person divorced in civil proceedings to remarry within the good graces of the church.

The action also would bring the law into closer conformity with actual practice. Acceptance of the psychological grounds into the code would be "an affirmation of what we've always said here in the United States," said the Rev. Daniel F. Hoye, associate general secretary of the National Council of Catholic Bishops, and would be "consistent with the jurisprudence practices in the highest courts of the church."

Papal Action

The move on Wednesday by the 74-member commission, which had been meeting for the previous eight days at the Vatican, is the next-to-the-last step in the church's 15-year process of revising its canon law code. It remains only for Pope John Paul II to accept and publish the code, which Father Hoye indicated is "a very good possibility."

Not possible in the new code are some special procedures authorized more than a decade ago for the American church. One of these dispensed with the requirement that every annulment granted by a church court must be automatically appealed in a second court. The new code makes such appeals mandatory. "But the process to be used in judging these marriage cases has been greatly simplified," said Archbishop Joseph Bernardini of Cincinnati, a member of the commission.

The use of psychological incapacity as grounds for annulment of a marriage has developed out of a

Israeli Defense Chief Accuses U.S. Of Secretly Supplying Arms to Iraq

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Defense Minister Ariel Sharon has accused the United States of secretly supplying heavy weapons to Iraq. He said that "for months and months now," clandestine shipments of artillery pieces and ammunition had been sent to Iraq through Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

His charge, in a speech Wednesday at a Jewish settlement on the occupied West Bank, occurred hours before the U.S. Senate voted on the sale of AWACS radar planes to Saudi Arabia, and was part of a broad criticism of Washington's arms-sales policy in the Middle East.

"The United States is supplying weapons to Iraq," the former general and war hero declared. "Who'd have imagined that the United States would supply weapons to Iraq? So they do it undercover. They don't supply directly. They supply through the Saudis and through the Jordanians. But they have been supplying artillery and ammunition and shells through the Saudis for months and months now."

In Washington, the State Department said Wednesday that it "categorically denied" that the United States was involved in supplying U.S.-made military equipment to Iraq.

"Iraq is not eligible to receive U.S. military equipment or receive U.S.-made equipment through third parties, officials said.

"An official said that Mr. Sharon has been having "a running dispute" with the United States over Jordanian and Saudi aid to Iraq.

The official said that U.S. intelligence does not support Mr. Sharon's contention that Jordan and Saudi Arabia are supplying Iraq with U.S. military equipment. "Sharon is confusing his claim, that's all," the official said.

Although Iraq has a treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, its relations with Moscow have cooled somewhat in recent years, and the United States has tried to fill the breach by quietly courting the radical regime in Baghdad.

When the Iran-Iraq war broke out a year ago, Soviet shipments of weapons to Iraq were virtually suspended as Moscow attempted to enhance its influence in Iran. Recently, according to reports here, Soviet supplies have been flowing again, mostly through the Saudi Arabian port of Yanbu on the Red Sea.

For Israel, however, Iraq has been an arch enemy, refusing even

to endorse the 1948 Arab-Israeli armistice and helping fund and encourage terrorists of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Israel jets bombed an Iraqi nuclear reactor June 7, defending the action by arguing the French- and Italian-built facility would soon be manufacturing atomic bombs for use against the Jewish state. The United States reacted with strong criticism of the raid and suspended deliveries of U.S.-made jet fighters to Israel.

At the same time, Israel has regarded Iran as a crucial counterweight to Iraqi military strength, and even under the anti-Israel regime of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, some officials here have advocated supporting Tehran with Israeli and U.S. weapons.

In August, Carter administration officials revealed that Israel had secretly sold Iran 250 spare tires for U.S.-built F-4 fighter-bombers last year, but yielded to U.S. pressure and discontinued shipments pending the release of the U.S. hostages in Tehran.

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Limits on Outside Income Are Retained in U.S. House

WASHINGTON (WP) — The House membership has rebuffed the leadership of both parties and balked at lifting the limit on outside income of members.

Members voted Wednesday 271-146 against a resolution that would have permitted them to earn up to 40 percent of their income from outside sources. The current ceiling, established in 1977, is 15 percent.

Fees and Honoraria

Opponents warned that lifting the ceiling would open the door to abuses and conflicts of interest of the sort that the House tried to end in the post-Watergate era.

They also argued that voters next year would react strongly to an effort by members to increase their own incomes at a time when they were cutting back social programs benefiting others. The Senate has refused to impose the 15 percent ceiling on outside earnings and operates without limits.

In the past, some members of the House have earned large incomes in the form of fees to their law firms or honoraria for speeches to private groups. The practices were substantially curtailed in the House in 1977.

A study by a private lobby group, Common Cause, has said that few House members exceed the limits now in effect, which prohibit outside income of more than \$9,099 on top of official salaries. In 1980, the lobby group reported, 17 percent of the 336 current members covered by the limit that year earned more than \$8,000 from outside sources. About two-thirds of those members had outside incomes of less than \$5,000 each.

Some House members had advocated removing the ceiling entirely to match the Senate, but House leaders settled on a compromise of 40 percent, which would have enabled each member to earn up to \$24,264.

Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, said Wednesday that it was "ridiculous" for House members to treat themselves differently from senators. But this argument was overrudden in a rash of floor speeches coming in the form of rolling back the post-Watergate changes.

U.S. Announces Withdrawal Of 2 Radar Planes in Egypt

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials, noting an easing of tension in the Middle East, say the United States is withdrawing the two AWACS radar surveillance planes sent to Egypt two weeks ago.

A State Department official said Wednesday that the deployment of the planes "was always intended as a temporary measure," and that they would be withdrawn in a few days.

President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt said in a magazine interview published Wednesday that he had ordered a reduction in Egyptian forces posted along the border with Libya, Reuters reported from Cairo. "We have not and will not make any preparations to go to war with Libya," he was quoted as telling the weekly magazine Al-Mussawat. Mr. Mubarak said he had recently "ordered our armor to withdraw from the western border," but he gave no details.

The two American AWACS were deployed in Egypt after the assassination of Sadat because of concern that Libya might try to take advantage of his death to launch military moves against either Egypt or Sudan.

The State Department said at the time that they were being sent in response to "the need which Egypt feels to bolster its defenses against any possible external aggression."

Dean E. Fischer, the State Department spokesman, said on Oct. 14 that the planes would be based in Egypt "for an indeterminate period." The Pentagon said later that the two AWACS would take part in Egyptian-U.S. military exercises in late November.

erweight to Iraqi military strength, and even under the anti-Israel regime of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, some officials here have advocated supporting Tehran with Israeli and U.S. weapons.

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GAO Lists B-1 'Reductions'

WASHINGTON (WP) — The Air Force dropped items costing billions of dollars when it submitted its B-1 bomber program to make it seem much cheaper than it will be, the General Accounting Office says in a draft report.

The draft listed "questionable reductions" of \$2.26 billion that were made to "accommodate" the estimated basic cost goal of \$19.7 billion (before inflation) — the figure Congress is working with as it nears final action on the 1982 military authorization budget.

One of the reductions, for avionics production, accounted for \$36 million but "could not be explained" by the Air Force Program Office, the GAO said. Another, for \$800 million, is for economies to be achieved through a contracting device and master procurement. This assumed saving "is questionable because it assumes a stable production program before system testing is completed," the draft said.

In addition, the GAO said, the Air Force met its \$19.7 billion target by:

- Omitting at least \$1 billion in expenses that are "directly related" to B-1 development, production, testing and initial deployment, but that will be paid for out of funds appropriated for other programs.
- Not counting \$1.53 billion to \$3.28 billion for items likely to be found "desirable" as "testing requirements evolve during development." Items are made to the basic aircraft, such as a \$650-million capability to carry Cruise missiles.

A copy of the draft was obtained by The Washington Post Wednesday, a day after the Defense Department admitted at a Senate hearing that the \$19.7 estimate falls far short of what it knew to be reality. On Wednesday, the Defense Department changed this estimate to \$20.5 billion in testimony before the Senate Armed Services Strategic and Theater Nuclear Forces subcommittee.

House Panel Delays Hearing On Plan for CIA Role in U.S.

WASHINGTON — Complaining of "outside pressures," Rep. Don Edwards, Democrat of California, has postponed a House Judiciary subcommittee hearing on a presidential plan to allow the CIA to infiltrate and influence the policy of domestic organizations.

Rep. Edwards, chairman of the Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, said that the postponement Wednesday of the hearing would give the Reagan administration time to change parts of the controversial proposal, as recommended Tuesday by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

That committee's chairman, Sen. Barry M. Goldwater, Republican of Arizona, has said that his panel wants President Reagan to continue restrictions on CIA domestic spying imposed by former President Jimmy Carter in a 1978 executive order that limited such infiltration and influencing to the FBI, with the attorney general's approval.

'Any Lawful Purpose'

The draft of an executive order by President Reagan would give the CIA, for the first time, broad powers to infiltrate and influence the policy of domestic groups for "any lawful purpose" as determined by the CIA director or his designees.

Claiming that the proposed order would allow the CIA to use "subversive techniques" to spy on Americans, Rep. Edwards, a former FBI agent, had scheduled hearings by the House subcommittee because the proposed changes "deserve to be aired in a public forum."

U.S. Envoys Oppose Plan for Radio to Cuba

WASHINGTON — The U.S. diplomatic mission in Havana has objected to a Reagan administration plan to set up a radio service modeled on Radio Free Europe to beam broadcasts to Cuba.

Despite its objection and questions raised in Congress, State Department officials said, the administration is going ahead with the selection of a site in Florida for the new station. The station, to be called Radio Martí after the Cuban patriot José Martí, is being developed by a private nonprofit corporation set up in late September by the administration to get the project started.

Unwelcome Results

According to a message sent to the State Department Oct. 14 by the U.S. Interest Section in the Swiss Embassy in Havana, the U.S. diplomats questioned the potential credibility of the proposed station and its cost effectiveness.

The diplomats suggested that

of the service. About \$10 million in start-up costs are to be requested. The administration will have to seek the approval of Congress for both structure and funds.

Rep. Glenn English, Democrat of Oklahoma, the chairman of the House Subcommittee on Government Information and Individual Rights, said that in testimony from State Department officials, he had never really received a satisfactory answer to why the Voice of America, which has five hours of Spanish-language programming daily, could not fill the need for which Radio Martí was being created.

Rep. English also expressed concern, shared by others in Congress, that the commission, which still must be appointed, was not required to report on the plans for the station until Oct. 1. Given the rate in which plans were progressing, he said, "there's not going to be much left for the commission to do."

"This raises the specter," he

added, "that the commission is nothing but a rubber stamp."

The U.S. Interest Section in Havana, which conducts U.S. diplomatic business from the Swiss Embassy in the absence of an embassy, said in its message to the State Department that the Voice of America medium-wave broadcasts were received clearly throughout Cuba. The Voice is regarded as objective by Cubans, the message said, adding that there are fears that Radio Martí would be less accurate, more vulnerable to rumor, and therefore damaging to U.S. credibility.

The diplomats also expressed concern that Mr. Casero may respond to the broadcasts by making international agreements on the airwaves difficult to achieve. Cuba, the diplomats said, and members of Congress said, has two 500-kilowatt transmitting stations that could play havoc with U.S. broadcasts as far away as Alaska. The largest U.S. transmitters, by comparison, are 50 kilowatts.

6 Detainees Tied To Somoza Death

MEXICO CITY — Police have announced the arrest of six Argentine kidnappers who were members of the guerrilla organization accused of assassinating former Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza.

They said Wednesday that the six Argentines and a Mexican were arrested Tuesday when they tried to collect a \$1.6-million ransom for Beatriz Madero Garza, 25, an industrialist's daughter who was abducted Friday.

The Argentines, including two women, were members of the "Red Faction" of the Workers Revolutionary Party, police said. The group is blamed for assassinating Somoza last year in Asuncion, Paraguay. Miss Madero Garza was found unharmed in a tent outside the city of Cuernavaca, about 60 miles (95 kilometers) south of Mexico City.

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Dutch to Receive TV From Russia

AMSTERDAM — The Amsterdam cable television company is planning to put Moscow TV straight into Dutch households, picking up the signal from a Soviet space satellite.

"Special receiver equipment has been installed and we're all set to begin test monitoring of Moscow TV's channel one," the company's manager, Hans Jacobs, said Wednesday.

"That will be no problem since 60 to 70 per cent of the material relayed by Gorizont (Horizon), the Soviet satellite, is made up of nature films, musical programs and sports events, which can be understood without translation," he added.

U.S. Navy Receives First Trident Sub 2 1/2 Years Late

WASHINGTON — Some 2 1/2 years late, General Dynamic Corp.'s Electric Boat Division has delivered to the Navy the \$1.2-billion Ohio, the first of a fleet of giant nuclear-powered Trident missile-firing submarines.

The 18,700-ton vessel, equipped to fire 24 missiles with multiple warheads, was delivered Wednesday after delays caused by several problems, including faulty welds and standard steel, according to past Navy complaints. The contract for the Ohio, awarded in 1974, had called for delivery in April, 1979.

The Navy has eight more Trident submarines under construction at the Electric Boat Division's yards. A ninth was authorized by Congress last year, but a contract has not yet been awarded.

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Just Squeaking Through

The AWACS vote in the Senate puts an end to a bruising chapter in the evolution of the Reagan presidency. Mr. Reagan needed to win, if only to avoid the blow to his and the country's foreign policy credibility that a defeat would unquestionably have brought. But there was never an honest way to ignore the fact that Mr. Reagan had put his partisan supporters, and the supporters of presidential credibility, in an unhappy bind. This was so because, on the merits, the AWACS case, while defensible, was never so clear-cut and urgent as Mr. Reagan was forced to insist in order to justify the extraordinary investment he made in it. The prerogatives of presidential initiative in foreign policy and those of congressional review have not been in such painful collision since the Vietnam War.

Mr. Reagan himself provided, on the eve of the vote, a telling example of the lengths to which his pursuit of AWACS was taking him. Senate rejection of the package, he said, "would be a step toward closing [the Saudis] out of any peace initiative." This was an odd thing to say about a country that has done as much as any other to thwart the one Middle East peace initiative, the United States', that has actually worked — even if, to be sure, it has not worked completely. Nor was there any hint by Mr. Reagan that the Saudis, in return for the tremendous effort to which he has gone for them, will now convert their own effort at a "peace plan" into something worthy of the name.

The central defect of the AWACS sale has been, throughout, the administration's failure to link the transfer of arms to any coherent diplomatic plan designed to ease the conflict — the Israeli-Palestinian conflict

— that figured most in Saudi Arabia's desire to build up its military strength in the first place. The difficulty of coaxing the Israelis along the route to compromise, if the Palestinians can somehow also be brought along, can only have been aggravated by the deal — not least because in keeping one American promise to Saudi Arabia, Mr. Reagan broke another one to Israel. The president was able to shield this failing behind a cloak of strategic necessity so long as the AWACS debate went on. He can do so no longer.

At home, Mr. Reagan has caused to resurface some of the issues that otherwise might attend a major victory. It is not simply that the struggle put a light on shortcomings in his management of foreign policy — shortcomings he was able to overcome only by pay-offs of uncertain but evidently substantial dimensions to senators. There is also the potential of harm that may have been done to the social fabric of the country by feelings raised against Jews during the controversy. A country composed of different ethnic and religious groups has to be exceedingly careful that no one group is collectively penalized if members of it exercise, however vigorously, their democratic rights.

President Reagan can, finally, hope that he will not suffer the fate of Jimmy Carter in the case of the Panama Canal treaties. Mr. Carter, you will recall, also squeaked through. His leading adversary on the issue chose not to put it behind him, rather, used it relentlessly and to great political advantage. For Mr. Reagan now the need is to demonstrate that he has a truly national foreign policy. A score of 52-48 is not good enough.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Competition in the Air

Air travel is almost back to normal — or so it seems. Most travelers are getting where they want to go in spite of the air controllers' absence. Most airlines are in the black, making up for fewer flights by using bigger planes. There is even a price war of sorts on some routes.

But appearances deceive. Reductions in flights to major airports, required by the Federal Aviation Administration to ensure safety, are suppressing incentives to airline competition. As the Yale economist, Paul MacAvoy, put it, these reductions could "cancel the deregulatory gains in passenger services of the last five years." More sophisticated planning by the Federal Aviation Administration — or an end to the air controllers' strike — may be needed to save competition in the skies.

If the patient is so ill, why are his eyes so bright and his cheeks so rosy? Except at 22 heavily trafficked airports, air service really is close to normal. Even in congested areas, service is good in off-peak periods. But government requirements that the airlines impose rush-hour restrictions virtually eliminate the need to compete for business.

Ailing Pan Am and Braniff have lowered fares on some routes to increase their shares of the market, and competitors have been forced to match them. But average fares are likely to rise as empty seats disappear. The posted fares, which are subject to government approval, should remain stable, but the

discounts that have been common in recent months will vanish.

Even more worrisome is the indication that government efforts to coordinate flight reductions may end up helping to cartelize the industry. How? Visualize Alpha Airlines offering to drop two of its five daily flights from City X to City Y. The FAA passes on the information to Beta Airlines, which can now cut two of its flights, secure in the knowledge that it will not lose any share of the traffic. Only the public loses, inconvenienced by fewer flights which in turn may push up fares.

The best remedy would be a settlement of the controllers' strike, an unlikely prospect. Second best is probably all we can hope for: Give airlines priority in air space that small and private planes now compete for. And where new carriers compete with established lines, the FAA should bend over backward to accommodate them. If the scheduling problems become even more serious, it would be useful to experiment with free market remedies. The FAA might auction off scarce slots to the highest bidders.

Airline deregulation is a success. It has held down fares in a time of rapid cost increases and encouraged innovation in a hide-bound industry. What a shame if an administration that was elected to let the free market flourish became, in the case of air travel, the instrument of restraint.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

After Reagan's AWACS Victory

Yesterday, the AWACS brought Reagan into the tent of history as one of the greatest American leaders in recorded history, who will be remembered with distinction for a long time. We acclaim Reagan, who has come out of the AWACS controversy a hero. We would acclaim him further if he redressed Arab rights and looked upon our cause with an eye of justice, after having realized that Zionist pressure is nothing but a wooden horse that can be broken when America's interests are at stake.

— From al-Jazirah (Riyadh).

The vote by the U.S. Senate constituted a victory for the voice of reason. The vote broke the assumption that Zionist propaganda had tried to instill in world opinion that Israel was the power that manages the United States' foreign policy.

— From the Okaz Newspaper (Jidda).

Petro-dollars carry tremendous power in the calculations of U.S. foreign policy. Saudi Arabia can now buy anything, anywhere in the world, since the American example will influence other countries.

— From Maariv (Tel Aviv).

If President Reagan is now in seventh heaven, his mood is understandable, because it is to be expected that in the short run at least

his success will help him. But we are hurt in the short term prestige-wise and psychologically, and in the long term in our national security.

— From Yedioth Aharnoth (Tel Aviv).

The deal does not advance the administration's grand design for "strategic consensus" in the Middle East. The result can hardly be considered a major step toward peace and stability in the Middle East — and that, after all, is America's real goal.

— From the Daily News (New York).

The \$8.5-billion arms deal merely adds one more unstable element to a region bristling with military hardware, and enhances the Israeli sense of vulnerability.

— From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

On the Bread Shortage in Romania

It seems astonishing that following a bad harvest, Romania is actually reduced to bread rationing. Yet food supplies seem to be the Achilles' heel of the Soviet bloc as a whole. Why? Partly it is the deliberate choice of Soviet rulers to put guns before butter, but it is even more because Socialist planning just doesn't work on the land — the Communists find they can't dragoon either the seeds or the seasons.

— From the Daily Mail (London).

Oct. 30: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1906: Mary Baker Eddy's Health

NEW YORK — Christian Scientists here, interviewed in regard to the wild stories of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy's death and other rumors that she is dying and impersonated by another, declare that they do not expect Mrs. Eddy to live forever, despite the popular conception that she must show physical immortality to justify the theories as to the superiority of spirit over matter. They state that Mrs. Eddy has written that, in her opinion, the entire fulfillment of her teachings will extinguish death, but she has added that for herself she cannot say. Mrs. Eddy has not personally denied the report published by the New York World as to her illness, but she has declined to see newspaper representatives.

1931: U.S. Employment Practices

WASHINGTON — Employers who discharge old employees and replace them by younger men willing to work for less money during the national crisis were characterized as "selfish and inhuman" in a report issued today by President Hoover's committee on unemployment relief. The committee issued a report stressing the need for immediate and speedy action in executing a comprehensive aid program as a means of assisting business to recover from the present economic depression. Employers who have refused to shorten working hours in their respective industries in order to provide work for more men were condemned by the president's assistants. Additional credit facilities are also urged.



AWACS: Victory and a Challenge

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — President Reagan is entitled to exhilaration after his dramatic last-minute victory in the AWACS battle on Capitol Hill. It was a masterpiece of presidential lobbying.

But the AWACS denouement is an enormous substantive challenge to the Reagan administration. In the course of fighting congressional opposition to the Saudi arms package, Reagan and his people described the deal as a step toward peace and stability in the Middle East. Now they have the burden of turning that vision into reality.

No one can believe that the sale of \$8.5 billion in arms to Saudi Arabia will in itself ease the conflicts in the Middle East. Suppose that present political trends continue until the United States delivers the AWACS planes four years from now. The picture would probably look like this:

- Israel, feeling lonelier and more apprehensive than ever, has refused to take meaningful steps toward resolution of the Palestinian issue. The idea of "autonomy" in Gaza and the West Bank, explored without result in interminable negotiations, was finally left to wither. Jewish settlements on the West Bank, still multiplying, make Israeli withdrawal from occupied territory a political impossibility.
- The Egyptian government of President Mubarak faces increasing discontent, at home and in the

Arab world, arising in part from the failure to achieve a Palestinian treaty with Israel — but it is a cold peace, without the trade and tourism and human values envisioned by Anwar Sadat as the true elements of peace.

- The Palestinian movement, in its frustration, has swung increasingly to radical leadership and terrorism. Libya and Syria are the dominant influences on the PLO.
- The only way to brighten the picture is to make progress on the hard issues of peace. That requires American leadership. The AWACS deal, rather than improving the possibilities, poses new obstacles to an effective U.S. role.

The blundering way the Reagan administration got into the AWACS affair required the expenditure of great political capital. There was a rough confrontation with Israel and Prime Minister Begin, Reagan going so far as to suggest at a news conference that Begin was trying to make U.S. foreign policy. After that, to see the AWACS proposal win could only intensify Israel's fears and their resistance to compromise in negotiation.

But there is an opportunity for Ronald Reagan in all this. He is uniquely situated to give Israelis the reassurance they need. He is not the type to be vindictive when he wins a fight. He can say, with credibility, that he remains totally pledged to Israel's security.

But the president must have what he has not yet had: a policy for the Middle East. It is not enough to produce an arms package here, a trip there and loose rhetoric in between. He has to have a concept of how the region's tensions could be reduced and an idea of how to use U.S. diplomacy to that end.

The place to begin is with the administration's argument that the AWACS deal would be good for peace because it would help bring the Saudis into the peace process. Critics scoff at that proposition, but there could be something to it — if the U.S. government works at making it true.

As it happens, Saudi Arabia has an initiative on the table: the eight-point peace plan that Crown Prince Fahd put forward in August. Israel quickly rejected it, and the United States has pretty well ignored it. If the Reagan administration is serious about involving the Saudis in the peace process, it can no longer do that.

Prince Fahd's plan was vague, as the critics said; it spoke only inferentially of Israel's right to live in peace. But the glass can be easily called half full as half empty. The Saudis, usually so shy of involvement, actually said something. The Fahd plan has been praised by both Egyptian and PLO leaders; it has the potential of bridging suspicions and getting Palestinians into negotiations.

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The Middle East Needs Comprehensive Policy

By Mohamed Sid-Ahmed

WASHINGTON — Anwar Sadat's assassination has brought home to the United States that the hopes Americans pinned on the peace process he initiated are shattered. It is even questionable whether Israel's withdrawal from the rest of the Sinai, as called for in the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, can be taken for granted.

The treaty stipulates that "full normalization" of relations between the two countries should precede total withdrawal. But withdrawal is a phased military operation due to be completed in April, 1982. Normalization is a process that does not depend exclusively on commitments by governments; it is something that must mature and for which no deadline can be set.

Sadat scrupulously abided by the letter of the treaty. But the Israelis cannot have failed to notice their presence in Egypt has come up against manifestations of hostility from an ever growing opposition, including forces that cannot be accused of fanaticism and anti-Semitism.

How can any Egyptian condone as "normal" the Israeli government's claim that Arab Palestine does not exist, or its decision to make Arab Jerusalem the capital of Israel, or Prime Minister Begin's assertion of a right to strike preemptively at any Arab state?

Because Hosni Mubarak is not Sadat, Israel will be still more demanding on the issue of normalization as a condition for evacuation and as a means to test the new president. From the other flank, the Arabs are expected to offer Mubarak the opportunity to bring Egypt back into the Arab fold. With the authority of the state challenged and opposition developing into civil disobedience and acts of insurrection, the temptation to come to terms with the Arabs will become irresistible.

The temptation will also be strong to identify a villain so that Egypt's power buildup will be less subject to the opposing pulls of Israel and the Arabs. This would be Libya's Qadhafi. That way out of the impasse fits the Reagan idea of a "strategic consensus" against the Soviet threat that Qadhafi is assumed to personify.

A Change

This will, however, identify U.S. policy in the Middle East with war, not peace. Also, a war with Libya, might backfire, with the spread of Islamic fundamentalism in the ranks of the Egyptian Army. Even a successful military operation against Qadhafi would make him, an Arab hero.

The breakdown, with Sadat's death, of the restructuring of the Middle East that he sought has encouraged former U.S. presidents to call for a change of policy. Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford have advocated PLO participation in the peace process. This is what Sadat himself recommended during his last visit to Washington, only to be rebuffed by Ronald Reagan.

Experience shows that separate settlements can eventually backfire, and make comprehensive peace more remote. An appreciation of the need for a comprehensive approach must be the point of departure for a total reappraisal of the Middle East equation.

Mohamed Sid-Ahmed, a Cairo journalist, was recently a guest scholar at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington. He contributed this article to The Washington Post.

Selling Europeans on Deterrence

By Philip Geyelin

BRUSSELS — The Reagan administration is deluding itself if it finds reinforcement in the thought that the anti-nuclear protests in Europe "do not represent a widespread view of West European citizens."

And it is quite simply missing the point if it seriously draws comfort from European polls that "consistently show strong majority support for NATO" or from the fact that West European governments "certainly share our concern over what's clearly the main threat to peace to Europe — the unceasing Soviet military buildup."

These citations from a recent White House statement contain a certain measure of truth. The "peace marches" are merely the cutting edge of European sentiment, and the polls show general support for NATO membership.

But when you have said all that, you have said nothing — or nothing, at least, that bears on the most urgent threat to the defense of the Western alliance. The war of words now raging on the battleground of European public opinion centers quite specifically on the proposed deployment of theater nuclear forces on European soil. And that war is being lost.

That was the unmistakable message from a gathering in Brussels the other day of former and current movers and shakers of NATO affairs. The occasion was the 20th anniversary conference of the Atlantic Institute, a privately financed, Paris-based study group whose mission is to monitor the condition of the ties that bind the Western bloc.

Failure

You could read the three days of deliberations two ways — pessimistically, as a next-to-last gasp of gratitude for 30-odd years of no war in Europe; or optimistically, as a long gulp before pushing forward with new efforts to cope with NATO's strategic concept. But there was no way you could read into what was said publicly and privately even slight confidence in a companion White House reassurance from Counselor Edwin Meese that Europe's anti-nuclear ferment "will not impact on our policies."

The optimists included Dr. Manfred Wörner, a leader of West Germany's opposition Christian Democrats and chairman of the Bundestag. The "first and foremost" challenge to the alliance, he argues, is "internal," by which he does not mean the "clamoring minority" but a "silent majority."

Wörner speaks of a "hearty total failure of political leadership" to fit the deployment of Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles into a coherent argument for deterrence.

West Germany's Social Democratic chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, has led the campaign for the deployment, over powerful opposition from within his party. Italy is the only other NATO member to agree to the deployment on its soil.

The Netherlands is a veritable wellspring of anti-nuclear sentiment. In Belgium, a recent poll showed 66 percent against the deployment. The Scandinavians' opposition is absolute.

Wörner is saying that even a NATO agreement to couple deployment with negotiations for removal of the equivalent Soviet SS-20s, which are already deployed, "cannot guarantee that a weapons system goes into service nowadays in the face of public pressure."

What is needed, Wörner and others agree, is a harder European sales campaign — and a far softer American sell. This last point comes through a bit muffled; few Europeans wish to give public offense to the new crowd in Washington. Privately, a senior allied official voices a widely shared complaint over the public relations

damage already done by the Reagan administration's early and repeated nuclear "saber-rattling."

The Soviets, it is argued, are getting away with a stunningly successful "peace" campaign, while surrendering nothing of substance. "They are outsmarting Reagan by talking about peace while all Washington talks about is nuclear weapons," says a representative of a NATO member much in favor of the deployment. "You have lost the whole advantage you had from Afghanistan."

Even Americans on the scene concede as much. They hope the damage can be undone by a developing campaign in Europe to play down weaponry while accentuating the negotiations. But a French official worries that "when you do this under pressure, it lacks conviction — it may be too late."

Schmidt's hold on power, meantime, is precarious, and West Germany is the key to the deployment. His party could well repudiate his support for deployment at its April conference. A rear-echelon report from the White House that all goes well at the front, in the battle for European opinion, is hardly calculated to help.

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Ceausescu's Strategy Is to Worry Both Blocs

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Romania these days gives every sign of running hard on the path of poverty blazed through Eastern Europe by Poland.

The Soviet Union, mired in Afghanistan and still feeling the shocks from the Polish earthquake, may not be prepared to tolerate a second pole of destabilization in its empire, and particularly out on its soft Balkan flank. Yet Bucharest may not be in a position to allow Moscow any choice.

Romania, which has the lowest standard of living in the Eastern bloc, has become the only country in Europe in ration wheat. This is something that even Poland has always managed to avoid.

The origins and symptoms of the Romanian crisis look very Polish: overinvestment in nonproductive areas, agricultural deficits, food shortages, huge foreign debt. Mr. Ceausescu's response has been very Romanian: on the domestic side, police repression and more restrictions, with the president urging leaders to go out in the country and work with the farmers; and in foreign relations, a two-pronged

operation aimed at the Soviet Union and the West.

Romania needs oil because its refining capacity is twice that of its domestic petroleum output. Because the traditional suppliers, Iran and Iraq, have reduced shipments, Mr. Ceausescu has asked Leonid Brezhnev to make up for the shortfall.

Part of the payment has been in political concessions. Despite the risks for its independence, Romania has questioned the wisdom of nonintervention, and the Bucharest press has been given a free rein to attack the independent Polish labor union Solidarity.

The simultaneous move on the Western flank is a bit more complex. First Deputy Premier Corneliu Buciuc — who is also minister of foreign trade and international cooperation, a close aide to the president and a member of his family clan — arrives in Brussels Monday to defy some taboos.

It will be the first time that a first deputy premier of a government in the East-bloc economic union — the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, better known as Comecon — has paid an official visit to the EEC Commission. Just a few years ago the EEC was being attacked by Moscow as the "economic arm of NATO."

There is more. The small steps that Romania has taken toward the EEC since 1975, in a cautious but lucrative rapprochement, will allow Mr. Buciuc to preside at the first meeting of the first joint commission between the EEC and a Comecon member country.

Money

This is another way for Mr. Ceausescu to show independence from Moscow and Comecon. And he will use the Brussels meeting to demonstrate to his countrymen that the name Ceausescu still counts abroad, despite the misery at home. Above all, his representative will be in Brussels to ask for money — specifically, access to the European Investment Bank.

These are economically difficult times, and many countries are beginning to think twice about adding a Romanian to a table on which a plate has been laid for a Pole. But Bucharest has strength in both prongs of its double strategy.

After its troubles with Poland, Moscow cannot afford to let Romania go from one crisis to another. The Polish crisis has upset trade among the Communist countries. An eventual bankruptcy of Romania would seriously damage Comecon's commercial network.

The EEC also finds itself in an

uncomfortable position. If it establishes a precedent by letting Romania in, other third countries may come knocking at its door. Yet the Western countries are reluctant to turn the Romanians down, with the risk that Romania might have to abandon whatever independence it may enjoy vis-à-vis Moscow for economic reasons.

With no hint of coincidence, Mr. Buciuc's visit, Mr. Ceausescu's guest favor the Kremlin by declaring in favor of removing Soviet SS-20 missiles in exchange for abandonment by the West of its intention to deploy Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles.

Asked about the effects of the recent Polish events on Romania, Prof. David Funderburg, the new U.S. ambassador in Bucharest, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that he could not see such a situation developing in Romania because the two countries have different cultures, religions and heritages. This may well be. The ambassador is a specialist in Romanian history.

Yet the stakes are high, and some observers see Polish and Romanian developments as complementary. The Polish schism seeks to set up independent structures inside a Communist country. The Romanian schism accentuates independence in foreign policy.

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Letter

Productivity Gap

Your Oct. 15 issue referred to similar Ford automobile plants in England and West Germany. The English plant employs 10,040 workers who require 40 man-hours to produce each auto. The West German plant produces each auto with only 21 man-hours.

In 1938, Winston Churchill asked in the House of Commons: "Why is it that this skillful British aircraft industry requires 90,000 men, and that it produces only one-half to one-third of what is being produced by 110,000 men in Germany?"

Amsterdam. CLINTON READ.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor," and must include the writer's address and signature. Priority is given to letters that are brief and do not request anonymity. Letters may be abridged. We are unable to acknowledge all letters, but value the views of readers who submit them.

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Handwritten signature or mark in a box.

China, Bearing in Mind the 'Polish Lesson,' Seeks Solution to Its Labor Unrest

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service

PEKING — The "Polish lesson" has made a deep impression on China's leadership, but the ruling Communist Party is still trying to find the right solution for potentially explosive labor unrest.

In scattered but recurrent slowdowns, demonstrations and strikes, industrial workers are protesting low pay, poor working conditions and recent layoffs. Dissident journals report continuing efforts to form independent trade unions to voice these and other worker complaints.

Some Plans Dropped

The Communist Party has conceded the need to give workers a greater voice in running the country's industries, but it has sought during the past year to balance that with the needs of a centrally run economy. So far, the party has been unable to resolve the resulting contradiction.

Plans to put Chinese workers directly in charge of their enterprises — determining production levels, allocating profits and hiring

and firing managers — were quietly dropped, and workers' congresses, which were to have had these broad powers at each plant, became little more than advisory bodies.

Continuing Unrest

Chinese trade union officials found in a survey that only 25 percent of the workers' congresses had done well even in this limited role, that 60 percent had no significant impact in voicing worker opinions and complaints, and that 15 percent of the congresses existed only on paper.

Only 30 percent of China's 400,000 industrial enterprises, generally the largest, had actually established workers' congresses, leaving nearly two-thirds of our workers disenfranchised, another union report said.

The trade unions, now under party instructions to represent the workers more effectively, complain that they are frequently frustrated by government officials who side with enterprise managers. "The production-at-any-cost mentality still blinds many leading cadres to the real dangers in worker resentment," a union leader told a Peking conference on the problem.

The result is a continuing level of unrest just beneath the surface in many Chinese industries concerning complaints, including inflation-eroded pay, changes in the bonus system, unsafe working conditions and a lack of housing and other facilities that enterprises here usually provide.

Party Intervenes

Chinese officials appear to have dealt successfully with most of the past year's protests through conciliation. These involved coal miners, tool-and-die makers and chemical-industry workers who have demanded unions independent of the party and government. Young steelworkers in Taiyuan, west of Peking, have demonstrated for better living conditions. Other actions involved a two-day strike at the large Anshan steel works in northeast China over a variety of grievances, another two-day strike at a Shanghai glass works, and a half dozen reported protests over layoffs when old plants were shut.

The latest reported strike was by workers of an electrical transformer plant in the southwestern Chinese city of Kunming to pro-

test the plant management's allocation of new apartments to the director, party secretary, trade union leader and their friends, instead of the workers for whom they were built.

The provincial newspaper Yunnan Daily said the three-day strike and sit-in at the apartments and plant offices ended when city party officials intervened, eventually ordering that the quarters be turned over to the workers' congress to allocate and that the officials make public apologies for abusing their positions.

Workers' complaints will probably increase in the next few years, Chinese officials believe, as the country's "economic readjustment" leads to further plant closings, with as many as 10 million workers a year, nearly a tenth of the urban labor force, assigned to new jobs.

Reliance on Market

Workers' congresses, which are quarterly assemblies of the elected representatives of an enterprise's employees, were established to deal with such problems. The idea was that the congresses at first would simply ease discontent and try to settle worker grievances. Later, they were to have involved workers in manage-

ment and eventually to have taken over actual direction of the enterprise under a planned economic decentralization.

But the decentralization, involving broad self-management rights for enterprises and reliance on market forces rather than central direction and planning, was shelved last year when it seemed to be creating more problems than it was solving.

With it went the projected broadening of the role of the workers' congresses and the strengthening of the trade unions' authority. Then, opposition to the workers' congresses emerged in full force, according to informed Chinese sources, and many local officials and enterprise managers charged them with creating anarchy in industry and challenging the party's leadership.

The party leadership's search for a compromise led to a top-level review of the congresses during the summer, and the issuance of new regulations governing them. These regulations, which have the force of law, require all enterprises to establish workers' congresses, but to put them "under the leadership of party committees" with all disputes between manage-

ment and labor to be submitted to "superior organs" — higher levels of management — for resolution.

Deciding on Funds

Workers' congresses may discuss management plans and reports and "supervise leading cadres," recommending their appointment, promotion or dismissal, but it is permitted to decide directly only on the use of worker welfare funds.

Even this weakened kind of congress is meeting opposition, according to party officials here and in leading industrial provinces.

"Major problems in the enterprises must be handed over to the workers' congresses for discussion," Mao Ziyong, the party leader in Hunan province, admonished dubious officials recently.

The Coal Ministry, meanwhile, has taken a different approach to put its officials back in touch with increasingly disgruntled miners. Every official from minister down to local mine managers and party secretaries under the age of 50 has been ordered into the pits to work for up to five weeks a year.

Computer Study Indicates 1 Author Only for Genesis

United Press International

TEL AVIV — A five-year computer study of the Bible strongly indicates that one author — and not three as widely held in modern criticism — wrote the Book of Genesis.

"The probability of Genesis having been written by one author is enormously high — 82 percent, statistically," a member of the research team said in an article published in Wednesday's Jerusalem Post.

Prof. Yehuda Radday, a Bible scholar from the Technion, a Haifa university, said more than 20,000 words of Genesis were fed into a computer, which conducted an analysis of its linguistic makeup.

Bible critics widely hold that Genesis had three authors — the Jahwist, or "J," author, the Elohist, or "E," author, and a priestly writer, dubbed "P."

"We found the J and E narratives to be linguistically indistinguishable," Mr. Radday said at a news conference Wednesday.

But the P sections differ widely from them. "This is not to be expected, since dramatic tales and legal documents must necessarily display different 'behavior,'" he said. "If you compared love letters and a telephone directory written by the same person, linguistic analysis would point to different authors."

Ex-Wife of Aide To Tanaka Says He Took Bribes

Los Angeles Times Service

TOKYO — The ex-wife of a close aide of former Premier Kakuei Tanaka has testified that her husband told her in 1976 that he had passed \$1.8 million in payments from the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. to Mr. Tanaka.

It was the first time anyone associated with the accused recipients of Lockheed bribes has supported prosecution charges in court.

Not until Wednesday morning did prosecutors disclose they would call Mieko Enomoto, 33, as a witness in the trial that has lasted more than four years. Her former husband, Toshio Enomoto, is a co-defendant with Mr. Tanaka, who is accused of receiving the \$1.8 million as a bribe to persuade All Nippon Airways to purchase Lockheed planes.

Mr. Tanaka's attorneys said that Mrs. Enomoto, who obtained a divorce in October, 1977, could not



Mieko Enomoto

be considered an impartial witness, but the motion was overruled. Mrs. Enomoto said that "from the day after the Lockheed case was disclosed," in 1976 in testimony in the U.S. Senate, Hiroshi Ito, managing director of Marubeni Trading Co., Lockheed's agent in Japan, "started calling our home every day around 8 a.m."

Japan Calculates Cost of Sanctions on Russia

By Tracy Dahlby
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The loss of several billion dollars in potential sales of industrial plants to the Soviet Union has touched off a feud in the government and among businessmen on the wisdom of maintaining sanctions against Moscow.

Japan imposed restrictions on trade and diplomatic contacts after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December, 1979. Since then, the government has come under mounting pressure from Japan's powerful business establishment, whose leaders want to see relations with Moscow put back on a more friendly, and profitable, basis.

Senior Japanese diplomats have rejected such a move because of concern it might strain relations with Reagan administration officials who have committed themselves to a tough stand in dealing with the Russians.

Orders Lost

They suggested, however, that sticking to the hard line may become increasingly difficult in the face of political forces favoring improved relations with the Russians.

The chill between the two countries began early last year when, following the Carter administration lead, Japan put tight limits on the exchange of visits by high-level government officials and on low-interest, government-sponsored credits used by Japanese exporters to finance trade deals with the Russians. Tokyo further angered the Russians by boycotting the

1980 Summer Olympics in Moscow.

Since then, Japanese traders have lost sizable Russian orders on at least 10 major long-term plant projects, each worth more than \$100 million, according to industry analysts here.

Many of the contracts, they said, have gone to competitors in Western Europe, particularly France and West Germany. The shift is widely interpreted in Japan as retaliation for Tokyo's close alignment with Washington on the sanctions issue.

Two weeks ago, Moscow turned down Japanese bids for \$1.7 billion in equipment for gas pipeline compressor stations in favor of West German, French and Italian firms, according to Japanese press reports.

In an apparent easing of restrictions on government-sponsored financing, it is believed that Japanese and Soviet officials had earlier reached a basic agreement under which Japan's Export-Import Bank would provide loans to cover roughly half of projected Soviet purchases on terms comparable to those offered by European banks.

3 Hurt in Paris Bomb Blast

PARIS — A bomb explosion Thursday night in a central Paris movie theater slightly injured three persons, police said. It was the third bombing in Paris in four days. Three separate terrorist groups claimed responsibility for the attack.

said that Japan's Western European rivals had been favored in the bidding because they would also ultimately figure as major purchasers of the pipeline equipment.

But they said that the Russians, in apparently cutting the Japanese out of the deal entirely, took the opportunity to underscore their dissatisfaction with Tokyo's sanctions.

The Japanese chafe over what they view as Europe's open disregard of Western guidelines on trade with the Russians that they claim has helped fuel a boom in business with the Eastern bloc. According to Japanese statistics, two-way trade with the Soviet Union in 1980 grew 58 percent in France, 32 percent in Italy, 11 percent in West Germany and 6 percent for Japan.

Promoting Trade

Hirohide Ishida, who heads the Japan-Soviet Parliamentary Friendship Association, a group of conservative Diet members, said "this is absolute nonsense." The United States "is selling wheat to the Soviets," he said, and "it's clear that the sanctions are not effective to settle the Afghan issue."

Such sentiments have been bolstered by the strong support of Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry. In briefing foreign reporters here this week, Kazuo Wakasugi, a ministry spokesman, said "it's better for us not to try to strangle the Soviet Union." He said the ministry hoped to promote trade with the Soviet Union and to remain flexible within

the framework of the government's overall international policy.

The bid to improve relations with Moscow, however, suffered a setback this week when Education Minister Mikhail A. Prokofyev abruptly canceled a scheduled visit at the invitation of Mr. Ishida's parliamentary group.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry agreed to the "unofficial" trip on the condition that Mr. Prokofyev come in his capacity as the head of the Soviet-Japan section of the Supreme Soviet and not as a Soviet Cabinet minister.

In line with its policy on sanctions, Tokyo prohibits the exchange of Cabinet-level officials between the two countries for "friendly" visits not directly related to affairs of state.

Despite Tokyo's apparent willingness to bend its own rules, Mr. Prokofyev refused to come when Foreign Ministry officials denied him a regular diplomatic visa.

"The Soviets operated under the assumption that if they pushed we'd back down," a Foreign Ministry official said. He said what happened was a good example that the Japanese were "firmly committed to continuing our policy on sanctions."

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New U.S. Drug Helps Combat Spinal Paralysis

By Victor Cohn
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Military scientists here have developed the most promising drug treatment yet for preventing total paralysis or near paralysis resulting from crippling spinal cord damage.

Their work with experimental animals — injecting a hormone called TRH, thyrotropin-releasing hormone — dramatically increases the hope of preventing paralysis in thousands with spine injuries caused by automobile, motorcycle and diving accidents.

The achievement is described as "dramatic" in an editorial in Thursday's New England Journal of Medicine, where scientists at the Uniformed Services Health Sciences University and the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research reported the results.

The scientists — Dr. Alan Faden, Thomas Jacobs and Dr. John Holaday — dropped heavy weights on cats to crush their spinal cords, duplicating the devastating spinal damage that occurs in an increasing number of human falls and accidents every year.

The researchers waited an hour to approximate the time it takes most such victims to get to a hospital. Then they began four hours of continuous injection of TRH, a powerful substance produced by the hypothalamus, near the base of the brain.

They did this with six cats that otherwise would have died or at best would have walked with severe incoordination and spasticity. Four of the six now walk normally and two others walk nearly normally.

Animals left untreated after the same kind of injury either died or eventually walked with great difficulty.

Some victims of spinal-cord injury have the nerves in their spinal cord completely destroyed or severed and inevitably become quadriplegics or paraplegics, bound to wheelchairs. This kind of drug treatment could not help them.

But many who suffer only spinal cord trauma, like that experienced by the cats, also become quadriplegics or paraplegics or lose much of the power and use of their arms and legs.

Restore Blood Flow

These persons, treated very quickly, may in time be helped by TRH. Quick treatment is important because scientists have learned that much paralysis is caused not so much by the initial injury to the spinal cord as by the first six hours of interrupted blood flow to the crucial nerve cells within the cord.

Early last year Drs. Faden and Holaday reported rapidly restoring blood flow in cats with spinal-cord

damage by injecting a drug called naloxone. Naloxone acts by blocking a group of brain chemicals known as the endorphins.

Endorphins both lower blood pressure and relieve pain. Giving the cats naloxone restored blood pressure and blood flow but also, it turned out, may encourage crippling pain.

TRH, like naloxone, partly blocks endorphin action. But it

does so without interfering with the endorphins' pain relief.

Drs. Faden and Holaday have also used both naloxone and TRH to combat physiologic shock. This is the drastic, often fatal fall in blood pressure that follows many kinds of injuries, nerve damage, hemorrhaging or bacterial infections. Other investigators have already begun reporting successful naloxone use in human shock.

U.S., Burma Sign Farm Aid Pact

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government has signed a \$30-million economic assistance agreement with Burma.

Except for a small health-care grant last year and continuing help in combating the cultivation and trade in opium, this is the first U.S. aid accord with Burma in 15 years.

The Socialist government of President Ne Win, adhering to strict neutrality, has refused aid from both the United States and the Soviet Union since coming to power in 1962. The last U.S. aid under earlier agreements went to Burma in 1966, administration officials said.

The agreement signed Wednesday, according to officials of the U.S. Agency for International Development, will support Burma's

corn and oil-seed production over five crop years, beginning with a \$7.5-million grant for fiscal 1982. Burma will be provided with technical assistance, agricultural training, trucks, forklifts, farm tools, improved seed, fertilizers and other equipment and materials.

Liberia Said to Arrest Former Aide for Theft

MONROVIA, Liberia — Former Justice Minister Chesa Cheapoo has been arrested near the Ivory Coast border while trying to flee the country and has been charged with theft, Ministry of Justice sources said Thursday.

Two days ago, the ministry ordered his arrest after he failed to appear for investigation.

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Fashion

U.S. Designers Come Into Their Own at New York Spring Shows

By Hebe Dorsey International Herald Tribune NEW YORK — American fashion is like a brand new house without cobwebs — no hang-ups, no souvenirs, no memories, no family portraits and certainly no knickknacks.

That is the strongest impression that comes out of the American spring collections being shown here all of this week and next. New York designers have now come into their own and just as those of Paris, Milan and London, they are attracting their share of the international fashion press and buyers.

The tide started changing a couple of years ago when U.S. designers' clean-cut, uncluttered look began attracting both European press and buyers. Joan Burstein, who owns Brown's of London, was probably the most tuned in to American lifestyle fashions. Mrs. Burstein, who has captured both Calvin Klein and Ralph Lauren, was the first to see the importance of American designers, when the rest of European retailers were still limited to jeans.

Change of Attitudes

The growing success of American designers stems from a number of factors.

"New York fashion is now attracting Europeans, first of all because Europeans have become accustomed to a more casual elegance, which implies sportswear, an American invention and forte," said Robert Sakowitz, president-owner of the Sakowitz department stores in Houston. Sakowitz also feels that the U.S. designers' attitudes have changed. "It used to be that Seventh Avenue did not give European buyers the time of day. Americans used to look only at the American market. Today, with business slow, they are looking beyond our shores for new markets."

Bernard Ozer, vice president of Associated Merchandising Corp., believes American designers have been attracting Europeans steadily. "They don't come so much at fashion shows but they keep trickling in all the year round. Ozer also feels that Americans are gaining ground because they design for working women (of which there are more and more in Europe) whereas Europeans make unrealistic clothes for an elite.

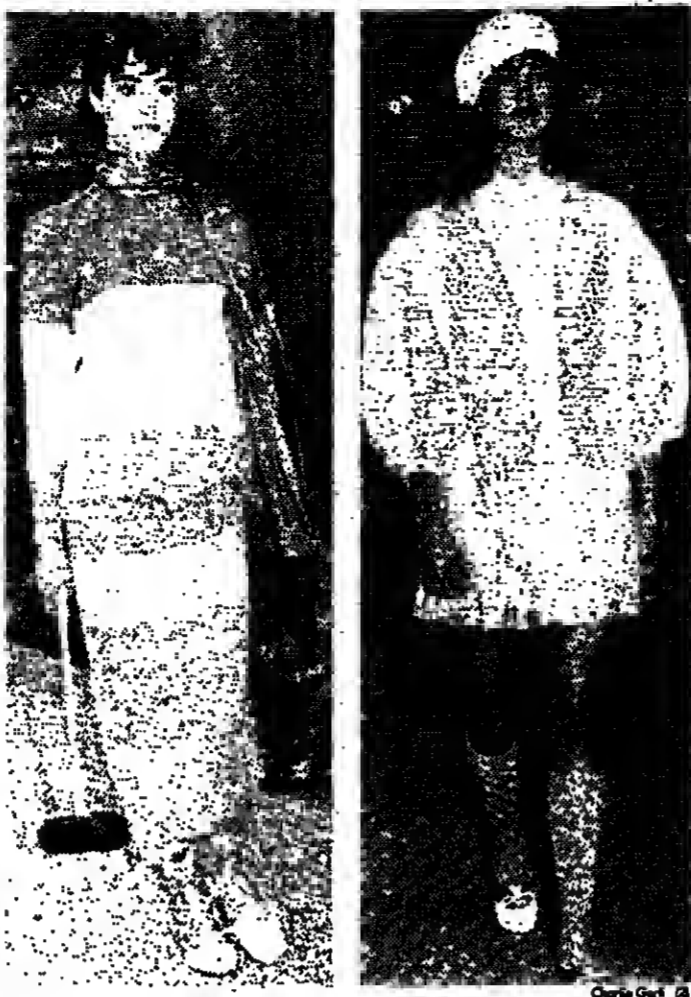
Search for Exclusivity

For Geraldine Stutz, president of the Henry Bendel specialty store, the tide has also turned but for different reasons. "In order to survive, we had to have a layer of exclusive merchandise," she said. "In the old days, we found it very difficult to get it in the States because of all the big stores' competition. Jean Rosenberg (the store's merchandising director) was the first one to go to France, Italy and England and to uncover budding talents such as Chloé, Sonia Rykiel and Jean Muir. But when the big department stores joined us, we no longer had that exclusivity so we had to look at our own resources."

Stutz feels that there is a whole new breed of young U.S. talents. "They are very sure of themselves," she said, "and very intent on projecting their own character and point of view. They copy no one. And they are more intent in doing their thing their way than in acquiring instant money and status."

That was quite evident at the much applauded collection of Perry Ellis that was shown here on Tuesday. Fresh and clean, as American as a banana split and just about the same color, Ellis' croquet look was totally devoid of tricks and gimmicks — and a far cry from European collections, some of which still require the help of a chambermaid and a butler.

Ellis, the fair-haired boy of U.S. fashion, showed both long and short styles with the authority and aplomb that comes from success at the box office. Most U.S. store presidents were there, obviously delighted at finding right at home the kind of merchandise and fashion statement they did not find in Paris this time.



The long and short of Perry Ellis.

Personalities

Alan Schneider: From Russian Drama to Waiting for Beckett

By Thomas Quinn Curran International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Alan Schneider, today a leading director of the American stage, has some regrets that he swerved away from a career in journalism.

"I wanted to be a journalist. I studied journalism and I wrote for papers in Baltimore and Washington, but the theater intervened," he explained.

In conversation he has a good reporter's knack. He is full of surprising information, focuses on the highlights, compresses what he has to say, and avoids repetition. Short, stocky and bespectacled, he is charged with restless energy.

He was born in Rostov, but left Russia with his family at the age of 5. He speaks Russian as fluently as he does English and is a specialist in Russian theater, with a degree from the University of Wisconsin for his thesis on the visionary director-dramatist, Nikolai Evreinov, whom he visited in Paris.

Schneider introduced Beckett to the United States with "Waiting for Godot" at the Miami Playhouse, with Bert Lahr and Tom Ewell as the bewildered tramps.

"While rehearsing the play I wrote Beckett, asking him who or what was meant by Godot. He replied, 'If I knew, I would have said so in the play.'"

"The play thrilled some, puzzled others and maddened still others. Later when Herbert Blau's company in San Francisco played it before a convict audience in San Quentin one prisoner, Rick Cluchey, had his answer to the question I asked Beckett. 'I know who Godot is,' he said, 'he's the warden.' Cluchey was so fascinated that he formed a theater group in the prison, corresponded with Beckett and since his release has taken to professionally acting and directing Beckett's works. He was represented in the current festival here and is now in Italy on tour doing Beckett."

Beckett has been awarded the Nobel Prize and has an international public that regards him as the century's greatest playwright, though certain contemporaries are not at all in accord. What is Schneider's solution to the riddle? "Give me a moment or two," he pleaded, swelling to the theme. "I fell under the Beckett spell when I read his novel, 'Murphy.' The hero begs his friends in his will to take his ashes in a paper bag to the Abbey Theatre and throw them down the toilet. The friends would comply with the request, but in crossing Dublin the paper bag gets soaked on barroom tables and the mission is not accomplished. Here you have the comic irony of Beckett, his hilarious, wild humor and his sadness."

"He is commonly set down as a black pessimist because he pictures the agony of existence. I used to argue this with O'Casey, who saw in Beckett's plays a rejection, a contemptuous hatred of life. Not so — at least as I judge it. He deals with defeat and desperation, but he doesn't surrender to them. The tramps in 'Godot' go on waiting. They hope — perhaps in vain — but they hope. I can only tell you that from my experience his work fortifies the spirit. It inspires you to go on — despite all obstacles."

London Center Unveiled

The Associated Press LONDON — The Barbican Center, a £143-million (about \$260-million) arts complex in the City of London financial district, was unveiled to the press Thursday. The center is a 10-story complex covering 5 1/2 acres. Its 2,000-seat concert hall becomes home for the London Symphony Orchestra while the Barbican Theater will be the permanent London headquarters of Britain's Royal Shakespeare Company.

Whether by accident or design, the new works have given the Rambert repertory the kind of triple bill that every artistic director dreams of in terms of balanced contrast and popular appeal. They are followed by Christopher Bruce's "Ghost Dances," which had its premiere last July. Welcome then, it grows stronger on further viewing, as well as becoming a wide success in its specified

beaten up by a girls' gang; of a tough alteration in danced jealousy (Lucy Burge and North himself); of a potentially romantic duet (Quincy Sacks and Nelson Fernandez) that turns sour. The dancers all appear together in the finale, but each remains isolated and alone, though the work as a whole is less a social comment than a diversion in its own particular mood.

So also is "Night Music," for which Alston has turned not to the Mozart music the title might suggest, but to his six wholly charming notturni for trios of voices and basses horns, interspersed with movements for the instruments alone, the party music of its time. Against a splashy decor of magenta and green, with silver side panels, often confusing the line of the dancers, Alston's figures express a gentle friendship of association in which occasional suggestions of emotions never remain clouded for long.

Whether by accident or design, the new works have given the Rambert repertory the kind of triple bill that every artistic director dreams of in terms of balanced contrast and popular appeal. They are followed by Christopher Bruce's "Ghost Dances," which had its premiere last July. Welcome then, it grows stronger on further viewing, as well as becoming a wide success in its specified

theme of compassion for South American victims of oppression, the dancers in tragic mood depicting the loss of innocence, of lives and of life itself.

Events in the ongoing Dance Umbrella festival in London and other centers, have included a French contribution from Caroline Marcadé and Dominique Petit, who run the Paris Studio des Quatre Temps. Their program reflected a background in classical ballet as well as modern dance, and in dramatic theater as well as movements, with often compelling solos for each dancer and a cinematic-like work, "Pierre Robert," involving both.

Brighion's Gardner Arts Center housed the Umbrella appearance by Extemporary Dance Company, now in its sixth year as the newest regular touring group on the British scene, and in its first performances under a new director, Emily Lynn Claid, sometime member of the Canadian National Ballet and the Martha Graham company. Her refurbishment of the repertory with new works by herself and others includes a diverting "numbers" dance by the New York experimentalist David Gordon, and more urban angst in "City" by the Texas-born Tom Jobe, who is back for a year with London Contemporary Dance Theatre.

Opera

Verdi's 'Nabucco' Is Revived in Trieste

William Weaver International Herald Tribune

TRIESTE — Giuseppe Verdi has always had a special significance for Trieste. After the composer's death, the city — still Austrian — was the first to raise a monument to him. The handsome Teatro Grande at one point changed its name to Teatro Verdi and the repertory has always been, and remains, strongly Verdist.

Needless to say, "Nabucco," that irredentist opera, has been a particular favorite here since its local debut in January, 1843, not long after its premiere at La Scala. The opera has been revived frequently since, notably in the tense season of 1947-48, when Trieste's future was a matter of debate and virulent conflict.

Nurmela Sings Title Role

And it was "Nabucco," in a new production, that opened the season at the Teatro Verdi on Tuesday. Partly thanks to its Austrian past, no doubt, the city has a long and distinguished musical tradition, and its musical forces have a discipline and a seriousness not always found in other Italian cities. In fact, it was the orchestra and chorus that shone in this production, even though the conducting of the veteran Oliviero de Fabritius was sound but not inspired. The musicians in the pit played with vigor and accuracy, and the chorus — practically speaking the protagonist of this opera — sang with an impressive range of dynamics and expression. Needless to say, "Va, pensiero," the opera's most famous number, had to be sung a second time amid cheers and flowers.

Among the cast the baritone Kari Nurmela, after a slightly tentative start, was outstanding in the title role. His confrontation scene with the wicked Abi-

galle was authoritative and moving, and his dramatic, human solo scene at the beginning of Act 4 (which in this production became the second half of Act 3) achieved its effect splendidly. The Abigaille of Radmila Bakovic was guided by good intentions and intelligent musicality, though the voice somewhat simply lacked the power to do what its possessor — and Verdi — wanted of it. On occasion the soprano forced it, with unhappy results, but Abigaille's rare tender moments were delicately conveyed and for the rest the artist cleverly exploited her commanding and attractive stage presence.

Vocally the young Alfredo Zanazzo was a more than acceptable Zaccaria; he is a promising young artist, though his acting was excessively wooden even for a high priest. In the smaller, more anonymous roles of Fenena and Ismaela, Eleonora Jankovic and Gaetano Scano sang clearly and warmly and were exceptionally positive in their contributions to the numerous ensembles.

Milaha Scandella's painterly sets were often good looking, though they ignored the requirements of the drama (Nabucco was obliged to see things through a thick backdrop and address a door that did not exist). The costumes, largely in neo-barbarian style, were colorful but sometimes confusing. The director, Dario de Fabritius, was sound but not inspired. The musicians in the pit played with vigor and accuracy, and the chorus — practically speaking the protagonist of this opera — sang with an impressive range of dynamics and expression. Needless to say, "Va, pensiero," the opera's most famous number, had to be sung a second time amid cheers and flowers.

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Dance

Rambert Stages North's 'Lonely Town'

By Noel Goodwin International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Having just published in "Ballet Rambert: 50 Years and On," a checklist of 288 dance productions, together with various essays and interviews, the oldest regular dance company in Britain has now added two works to the total. Seen on tour at Oxford (where the New Theatre is now renamed the Apollo), they are by the company's new resident team of Robert North and Richard Alston, the former staging his first dance work since becoming artistic director six months ago.

North is from Charleston, S.C., and he gives a transatlantic turn of phrase to "Lonely Town, Lonely Street" as the dancers, in jump suits and jeans, move with a sense of underlying menace, of aggression nervously checked, amid the overflowing trash cans and suspended fire escapes of Andrew Storer's design. We are taken instantly for a renewed look at the territory pioneered in "West Side Story" and "Opus Jazz" a generation ago, and not for nothing is the new work dedicated to the eminent U.S. teacher of jazz dance, Matt Mattox.

The music is of taped songs by Bill Withers, the sentiments of which afford a loose narrative thread for some of the dance encounters: of a junkie (Guy Detot)

Whether by accident or design, the new works have given the Rambert repertory the kind of triple bill that every artistic director dreams of in terms of balanced contrast and popular appeal. They are followed by Christopher Bruce's "Ghost Dances," which had its premiere last July. Welcome then, it grows stronger on further viewing, as well as becoming a wide success in its specified

theme of compassion for South American victims of oppression, the dancers in tragic mood depicting the loss of innocence, of lives and of life itself.

Events in the ongoing Dance Umbrella festival in London and other centers, have included a French contribution from Caroline Marcadé and Dominique Petit, who run the Paris Studio des Quatre Temps. Their program reflected a background in classical ballet as well as modern dance, and in dramatic theater as well as movements, with often compelling solos for each dancer and a cinematic-like work, "Pierre Robert," involving both.

Brighion's Gardner Arts Center housed the Umbrella appearance by Extemporary Dance Company, now in its sixth year as the newest regular touring group on the British scene, and in its first performances under a new director, Emily Lynn Claid, sometime member of the Canadian National Ballet and the Martha Graham company. Her refurbishment of the repertory with new works by herself and others includes a diverting "numbers" dance by the New York experimentalist David Gordon, and more urban angst in "City" by the Texas-born Tom Jobe, who is back for a year with London Contemporary Dance Theatre.

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Franco Soliani, IBM, Italy

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Appointments

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Goldman Sachs and J. Aron Planning to Merge

NEW YORK — Goldman Sachs and J. Aron said Thursday that they plan to merge...

U.S. Savings Bank Called in Danger of Failing

NEW YORK — The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. is seeking a merger partner for the Greenwich Savings Bank...

Yen Could Be Hardest Currency, Banker Says

TOKYO — The yen could become the world's hardest currency in 1982, rising to about 200 to the U.S. dollar...

SEC, Gulf & Western Reach Settlement

WASHINGTON — Gulf & Western Industries and the Securities and Exchange Commission has settled the agency's highly publicized lawsuit...

LePage to Keep Share of Real Estate Broker

TORONTO — When Sears, Roebuck takes control of Coldwell Banker & Co., the U.S. realtor is likely to find a big Canadian real estate firm at its side...

Marathon Oil to Buy Husky U.S., U.K. Units

NEW YORK — Marathon Oil has agreed in principle to purchase the U.S. oil and gas subsidiary of Husky Oil of Calgary, Alberta...

Harold D. Hoopman, Marathon's president, said in announcing the agreement late Wednesday...

The acquisition will give Marathon more exposure to heavy oil technology, said Geoffrey M. Hertel, an oil and gas analyst for Rotan Mosle, a Houston brokerage firm...

Husky Oil Ltd., the parent company, announced last month its plan to sell its U.S. subsidiary to concentrate on its Canadian operations and on domestic exploration...

Price Below Predictions

The purchase price is well below the \$25-million to \$1-billion range projected by some analysts when Husky announced its plans to sell...

The Husky subsidiary has listed reserves of 36 million barrels of crude oil and 96 billion cubic feet of natural gas...

Also included in the U.S. part of the transaction are refining and marketing operations, a pipeline and three small refineries...

Productivity In U.S. Falls

WASHINGTON — The productivity of U.S. business, including farms, fell at an annual rate of 1.9 percent in the third quarter...

The department said that when farming was removed from the equation, productivity in all other private business declined at an annual rate of 2.2 percent...

The productivity performance in the overall private business sector was the poorest showing since the 2.3-percent annual rate of decline registered during the first three months of 1978...

The preliminary figures showed that it was the first productivity decline in the overall private business sector since the 1.1-percent dip during the fourth quarter of last year.

U.S. Leading Economic Indicators Took 'Steep Plunge' in September

WASHINGTON — A broad gauge of future U.S. economic strength fell by the largest amount in 17 months in September...

The index had fallen in May and June before rising in July and then declining again in August. The national economy has shown little overall strength since February...

NYSE Prices Fall Sharply; Bank Lowers Prime Rate

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, after pondering some grim economic news and a brighter interest-rate picture, fell Thursday in sluggish trading...

The market had rebounded a bit after Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust lowered its prime rate to 17 1/2 percent from the prevailing 18 percent...

The Dow Jones industrial average, which shed 0.77 point Wednesday, dropped 4.66 points to close at 327.95...

Declines led advances, 880-570, and the NYSE turnover amounted to about 40 million shares from 48.10 million Wednesday...

Analysts attributed the decline in part to the large drop in the September index of leading economic indicators...

IBM, which lost 1 1/4 points Wednesday to close at its lowest in over six years, was \$1 down at ope point Thursday and finished off 1/4 at 49 in active trading...

Brokers were encouraged by the Treasury's report late Wednesday that it needs \$8.75 billion for its November refinancing...

Businessmen attending a conference board sales outlook meeting in New York forecast that high interest rates will probably impede U.S. economic progress over the next several months...

In Zurich, the Deutsche mark weakened sharply against the Swiss franc following news the Swiss National Bank declined to state an exchange rate target for the two currencies.

Baldrige Calls on Japanese To Open Market to Imports

TOKYO — U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige warned Japanese officials on Thursday that a protectionist sentiment is building within his government...

Mr. Watanabe added that lower U.S. rates and a stronger yen would hold down Japan's exports and ease trade friction...

But, the sources reported, Mr. Baldrige said the effect of exchange rates was only partial, and that while voluntary export restraints by Japan might ease trade friction...

Ho also said the Keidanren is seeking ways to remove non-tariff barriers on import procedures, standards some imports must observe and import inspections.

"Now is no longer the time for negotiations," Mr. Baldrige was quoted as saying. "Action is necessary."

MITI sources quoted him as telling Mr. Tanaka, "A protectionist trend will emerge not only within the U.S. Congress but also the U.S. government if Japanese imports continue not to increase."

Meanwhile, Economic Planning Agency sources said Japan needs to make emergency imports of about \$5 billion to hold the rising current account surplus for fiscal 1981 to a newly revised government target of \$7 billion...

West Germany, Britain and France are alarmed by sharp increases in Japanese exports of cars, television sets, video tape recorders, cars, machine tools, and office machines...

In separate talks, Mr. Baldrige told Japanese Foreign Minister Sumo Sonoda that another potential source of trade friction was Japan's plan to curb primary aluminum imports...

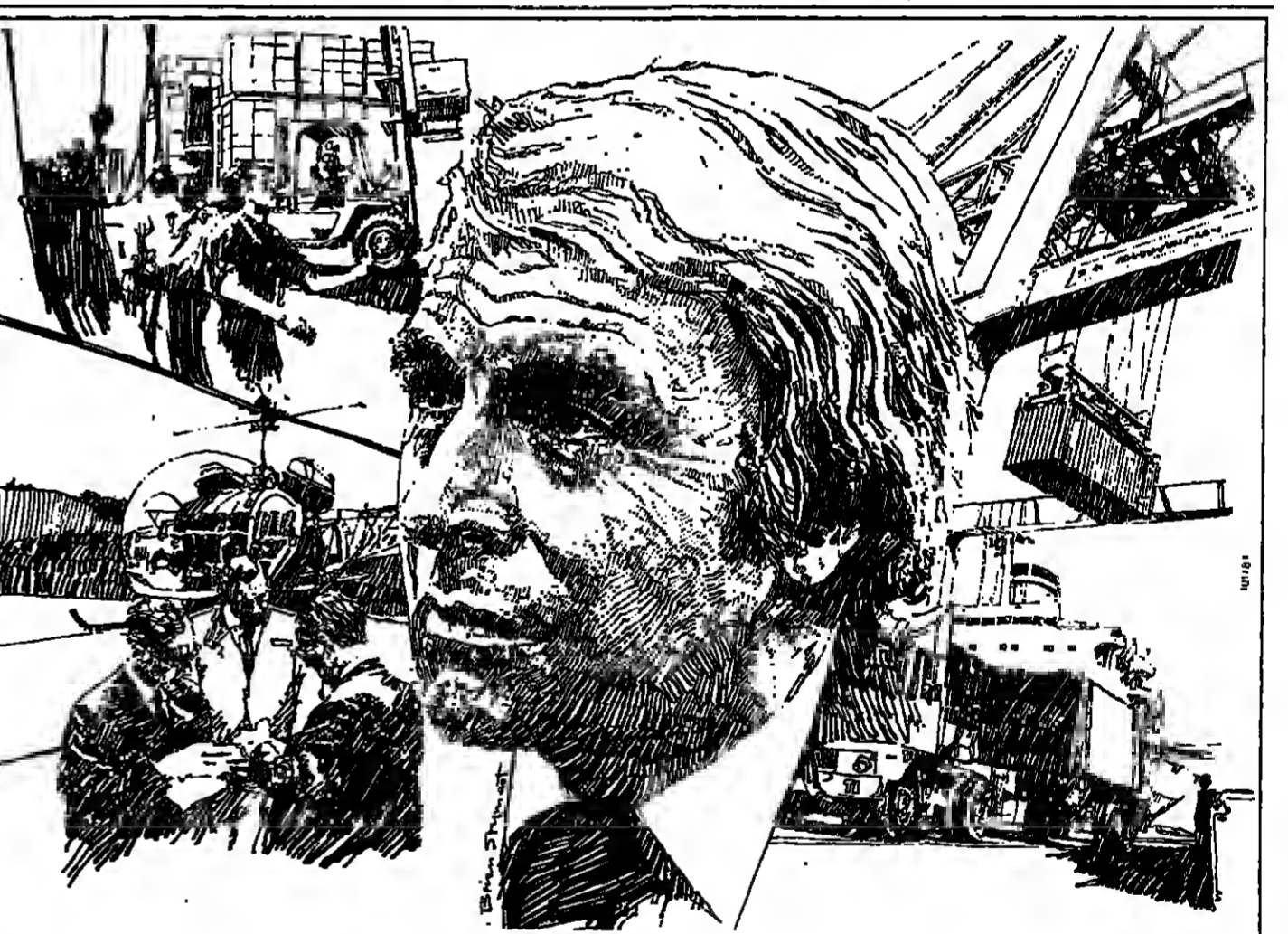
Although the Reagan administration has espoused the principles of free trade, alarm has been increasing in the United States over Japan's booming trade surplus...

Criticism of Japan's surging exports is also growing in Western Europe, and Yoshihiro Inayama, the president of the federation of economic organizations, the Keidanren, said Thursday that Japanese industries might restrain their exports voluntarily to avoid frictions with Western Europe...

Mr. Inayama, former chairman of Nippon Steel, made the statement before meeting with Mr. Sonoda and Mr. Tanaka to discuss his recent visit to Western Europe with a Japanese government mission.

COMPANY REPORTS

Table with multiple columns for company names (e.g., American Standard, Chrysler, Ford Motor, etc.) and rows for financial metrics like Revenue, Profits, and Per Share.



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CURRENCY RATES

Table showing interbank exchange rates for Oct. 29, 1981, for various currencies like the Dollar, Yen, and others.

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Application

U.S. Steps Up Attack On Foreign Subsidies

Challenge Filed to Common Market On Subsidies to Chicken Exporters

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The U.S. government, stepping up its campaign against exports that are subsidized by their trading partners, has announced an action that could lead to a new skirmish over chickens with the E.C.C.
Acting on a complaint from domestic poultry producers, U.S. Trade Representative Bill Brock Wednesday told a House trade panel that the government will begin international proceedings challenging payments made from the Common Market's agricultural fund to European exporters who sell mainly to the Middle East.
The National Broiler Council and other domestic representatives alleged in their petition to the government that the Common Market provides more than \$100 million a year in subsidies, enabling the Europeans to get 80 percent of a Middle Eastern market in whole chickens valued at \$324 million last year.
With their new petrodollar wealth, the Middle Eastern countries have become the fastest growing market for chickens in the world. Consumption has multiplied by more than 60 times since 1973.
The thrust of the complaint is that the export subsidies enable the Europeans to sell more cheaply, thereby freezing out the U.S. competition.
The United States had waged what came to be known as the "chicken war" against the European Community two decades ago. Then the issue was U.S. access to the European market itself, following quotas and higher tariffs that the Europeans imposed to protect their domestic producers. The U.S. government retaliated with actions hitting mainly shipments of French brandy and German cars.
The new contest grows out of long-standing efforts by the United States to get its trading partners to reduce a vast range of trade-inhibiting measures.
Chickens have attracted the most attention because of the volume of trade involved. But the United States has also started proceedings against the Europeans to get them to eliminate subsidies of wheat flour and sugar exports, and is considering taking up a case brought by domestic pasta producers, mainly against producers from Italy.
The issue involves much more than the food industry, however, and affects trading relations with others besides the Europeans. David M. Roderick, chairman of the U.S. Steel, has said his company is preparing to file petitions against

Economist Adds Up Thrifts' Woes

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service
HARWICHPORT, Mass. — Two out of every three U.S. savings institutions are insolvent when their assets and liabilities are calculated according to current market levels, according to the chief economist for the Boston Federal Reserve Bank.
As a result, Richard W. Koppke told a conference Wednesday on the future of the thrift industry, the federal government faces a possible "bailout" cost of at least \$30 billion. In the event of actual liquidation of failing thrift institutions, rather than a mere subsidy from Washington, Mr. Koppke predicted the cost to the taxpayers could exceed \$200 billion.
His assessment came as Congress took a major step toward aiding the savings and loan industry. The House voted 371 to 46 to approve legislation allowing emergency takeovers of ailing thrift institutions. The legislation would permit banks and S&Ls in one state to take over ailing institutions in another state. The Senate favors a broader bill.
Koppke said Thursday before the Senate Banking Committee, Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker urged the Senate to support House legislation, The Associated Press reported.
[But he said legislation to give S&Ls many of the powers of commercial banks would be "of little relevance in relieving the existing earnings pressures on thrift institutions."
The legislation would let S&Ls operate mutual funds, underwrite municipal revenue bonds, offer checking accounts to businesses and expand their real estate investments.
[Mr. Volcker said the measure would give more power to S&Ls in certain areas and therefore would add further pressure to the earnings problems of thrift institutions to take advantage of the added authority. Instead, he said, S&Ls should be given "limited commercial loan powers" to meet the needs of local, smaller businesses.
[Mr. Volcker also opposed allowing banks to move quickly into operating mutual funds, saying this power would attract more funds from traditional deposits and add further pressure to the earnings problems of thrift institutions, Reuters reported.
Mr. Koppke's predictions were based on a study of mutual savings banks in Massachusetts and S&L associations in California, as well as a general examination across the country.
He pointed out that sharply rising interest rates have not only raised dramatically the cost of money obtained by the thrifts but also lowered the real value of many of their mortgages, written years ago at lower interest rates.



Chickens are the focus because of the volume of trade involved.

IBM Moves to No. 2 in Computer-Aided Design

By Robert Metz
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Suddenly and without fanfare, International Business Machines Corp. has become the No. 2 factor in CAD-CAM, after the Computerization Corp. Partly as a result of this, the spectacular growth of smaller participants in the industry has slowed.
CAD, or computer-aided design, eliminates tedious and costly repetition for designers and draftsmen while CAM, or computer-aided manufacturing, operates machinery and reduces manpower costs. IBM's inroads reflect a demand for systems keyed to its powerful computers.
IBM's CAD-CAM computers traditionally have served a variety of additional functions for the customer. Recently, though, IBM has been selling computers exclusively for CAD-CAM applications and in installations with more terminals — eight to 20 of them — than the four to six terminals that IBM's competitors can accommodate with their minicomputer-based systems.
The smaller CAD-CAM companies produce their own software, which is sold by IBM to be used on a record player, and offer complete systems on a turn-key basis. By contrast, IBM has obtained its software primarily from the Lockheed Corp. but now IBM is beginning to produce its own CAD-CAM software.
Sales Analysis
Thomas Kurlik, who follows CAD-CAM companies for Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, recently made an analysis of sales data. He found that IBM emerged last year as the second-biggest company in the field by a small margin.
IBM is now growing faster than any other CAD-CAM company still expect exceptional results or, if not that, more takeovers.
He added: "Profit trends in 1981 for every CAD-CAM company except Computerization have been dismal. For example, the Autotrol Technology Corp. reported a \$2 million net deficit in the first six months of 1981 on a modest dip in sales."
The Gerber Scientific Instruments Co., the Intergraph Corp. and Applicon have also reported earnings setbacks.
"If Computerization experiences slower growth in 1982 and possibly flatter quarterly earnings comparisons, investor attitudes toward the CAD-CAM group may be less tolerant than has been the case in 1981," Mr. Kurlik said.
To maintain its market leadership, Computerization will "have to develop new products and seek greater design accuracy for its machines through the use of more powerful computers," he said.
"This means spending moony dur-

SEC Seeking Aid of Foreign Agencies In Campaign Against Insider Trading

Reuters
LONDON — The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission is seeking help from foreign regulatory bodies in its crackdown on insider trading, SEC Commissioner Barbara Thomas said Thursday.
She said that the SEC aims to establish an informal committee of European and other regulatory bodies to promote co-operation with Washington over disclosure and enforcement policies. The international committee is also likely to include Canada and Australia, in addition to regulatory bodies from European Economic Community centers.
Initial talks started in London this week with the British Trade Department, Bank of England, the stock exchange and other regulatory bodies, she added.
The insider trading abuses are growing with 40 cases have been identified by the SEC since 1978, more than the previous total since the legislation against such abuse was passed in 1933.
Many episodes originate outside the United States, she said, adding that U.S. courts should increase their practice of weighing up the potential for international conflict before deciding to enforce U.S. securities laws in overseas cases.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
IN RE: OCEAN SHIPPING ANTITRUST LITIGATION MDL No. 295
M 21-26 (CES)

NOTICE OF CLASS ACTION AND PROPOSED SETTLEMENT
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This Notice is sent to you in the belief that you may be a member of the Class whose rights might be affected by this lawsuit. This Notice should not be understood as an expression of any opinion by the District Court as to the merits of any claims asserted in this litigation. This Notice is sent for the sole purpose of informing you of the pendency of this lawsuit and of the proposed settlements described below so that you may decide what steps you wish to take to protect your interests. If in fact you wish to take any steps at all, you should act quickly.
Pursuant to Rule 23(e)(2), Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and Order of the United States District Court, YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that there are presently pending in this Court federal class actions against the defendants for alleged violations of the United States Antitrust Laws with respect to the sale of shipping services in the United States/Europe trade. The terms "United States/Europe trade" means the transportation of freight by whole or in part by water, by common carrier between origins or destinations in the United States and/or countries in Europe including the United Kingdom, Ireland, Scandinavia, the Continent and countries bordering on the Baltic Sea, when such freight is routed through an Atlantic port or the St. Lawrence River or Europe on the North Atlantic side and through an Atlantic port including Liverpool, North Sea, Irish Sea, English Channel, or Baltic port on the European side.
Plaintiffs, purchasers of shipping services on cargo vessels in the United States/Europe trade, allege that beginning at least as early as 1971 and continuing through 1979, the defendants and others conspired unlawfully to fix, raise, maintain or stabilize price levels for the shipment of freight in the United States/Europe trade. Plaintiffs further claim that as a result of defendants' alleged conspiracy and conspiracy, the prices for the transportation of freight in the United States/Europe trade were higher than they would otherwise have been and seek recovery of the freight charges paid and an award of attorneys' fees and costs. Plaintiffs also claim that the defendants conspired to restrain trade and to monopolize the market for shipping services in the United States/Europe trade.
Defendants deny the claims, deny any liability, deny that any plaintiff or any potential class member is entitled to any damages, and assert a number of affirmative defenses in the litigation.
The Proposed Settlements
Plaintiffs have negotiated a proposed settlement with each defendant. As further set forth below, the settlements obligate the defendants, other than Seatrain International and Seatrain Lines, to create settlement funds which in the aggregate amount to \$61,996,000.

An International Herald Tribune/Forex Research Conference on: How to Manage Foreign Exchange Risks Paris November 23-24

Jacques Delors, French Finance Minister, and Governor Henry Wallich of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board will be featured speakers at the seventh International Herald Tribune/Forex Research conference on "The Management of Foreign Exchange Risks" to be held November 23 and 24 at the Grand Hotel in Paris.
Designed to assist financial directors in solving the complex foreign exchange problems they encounter daily, this two-day working conference will include presentations by senior financial officials from leading international corporations, including: Nestlé, Mobil Oil, Roussel Uclaf, BMW, Charbonnages de France Chimie, Davy Corporation, Dixons Photographic, Polaroid (Europe) and Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken. They will discuss practical techniques they use on a day-to-day basis in limiting currency exposure.
In addition, international monetary authorities will discuss key elements of the current economic environment:

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM
Please enroll the following participant for the conference to be held November 23 and 24, 1981 in Paris.
Fees are payable in advance of the conference. Each participant: FF 3,500 or the equivalent (plus 17,60% TVA for registrations from France). Fees will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before November 6, 1981.
 Please invoice Check enclosed 30-10-81

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Please reserve accommodations for the nights of November 22 and 23:
 Single (FF 378 per night, breakfast and tax incl.)
 Double (FF 432 per night, breakfast and tax incl.)
A block of rooms has been reserved for participants at preferential rates on a first-come, first-served basis. Reservations must be received by November 13 with a check for the first night, payable to the Grand Hotel.

Return to: International Herald Tribune Foreign Exchange Conference 181, avenue Charles-de-Gaulle 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Or telephone 747.12.65. Telex: 612832.

THE COURT HAS NOT GIVEN FINAL APPROVAL TO ANY OF THESE SETTLEMENTS.

Consent for the plaintiffs will submit a plan of allocation and distribution of the settlement funds (subject to such reserves as the Court may establish) if and only after the settlements are judicially approved and become final and Verified Statements of Claim have been received and analyzed. The plan of allocation and distribution must be approved by the Court. If you file a Verified Statement of Claim, you will receive notice of the plan of allocation and distribution and have an opportunity to be heard with respect to its approval.

Award of Attorneys Fees and Expenses
Attorneys for the plaintiff class representatives intending to apply to the Court for reimbursement of reasonable expenses incurred in the prosecution of this litigation and for the award of attorneys fees, to be paid out of the settlement funds, the Plaintiffs' Steering Committee has agreed that it will not seek to recover attorneys fees, or other expenses, in excess of the net amount of the settlement funds. Fees for future services and expenses incurred in connection with settlement will also be requested to be paid from the settlement funds. Any attorneys fees or expenses paid out of the settlement funds must first be approved by the Court as fair and reasonable.

THEREFORE, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT:

- If you are a member of the Class and you wish to participate in this litigation as a Class member, you need take no action and you will be represented by the attorneys who represent the Class.
- If you wish to remain in the Class and you wish to appear through another attorney, you may do so by filing a Notice of Appearance with the Clerk of the Court of the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, Foley Square, New York, New York 10007, so that it will be received on or before November 20, 1981 or the address appearing below. Your notice must be accompanied by the name and address appearing below. Such notice must be received by the Clerk of the Court by no later than 5:00 P.M. on November 20, 1981. If you do not wish to appear through another attorney, you must file a written statement with the Clerk of the Court, Southern District of New York, Foley Square, New York, New York 10007, U.S.A. If you do not elect to be excluded from the Class, it is not necessary for you to file a proof of claim in the Settlement Hearing in order to preserve your rights in this antitrust action since appropriate steps will be taken to protect your rights in this antitrust action.
- If you do not elect to be excluded, you will be bound by the terms of the settlements, if final approval is granted by the Court, and by any judgment entered pursuant thereto, whether or not you submit a claim.
- If you wish to share in the settlement funds, you are required to complete in accordance with the instructions and mail a Verified Statement of Claim in the form approved by the Court, duly signed and verified before a notary public or other officer authorized to administer an oath, by first class mail, postage prepaid and postmarked on or before February 10, 1982, to:

Clerk of the Court
United States District Court
Southern District of New York
Foley Square
P.O. Box 564, Murray Hill Station
New York, New York 10158

with the words "Election to be Excluded" on the envelope.
If you elect to be excluded, in order to preserve any and all rights you may have against Seatrain Lines and Seatrain International in connection with this antitrust action, you must file a bankruptcy proof of claim in writing with the United States Bankruptcy Court, Southern District of New York, 220 Foley Square, New York, New York 10007, so that it will be received on or before November 20, 1981 or the address appearing below. Such notice must be received by the Clerk of the Court by no later than 5:00 P.M. on November 20, 1981. If you do not wish to appear through another attorney, you must file a written statement with the Clerk of the Court, Southern District of New York, Foley Square, New York, New York 10007, U.S.A. If you do not elect to be excluded from the Class, it is not necessary for you to file a proof of claim in the Settlement Hearing in order to preserve your rights in this antitrust action since appropriate steps will be taken to protect your rights in this antitrust action.- If you do not elect to be excluded, you will be bound by the terms of the settlements, if final approval is granted by the Court, and by any judgment entered pursuant thereto, whether or not you submit a claim.
- If you wish to share in the settlement funds, you are required to complete in accordance with the instructions and mail a Verified Statement of Claim in the form approved by the Court, duly signed and verified before a notary public or other officer authorized to administer an oath, by first class mail, postage prepaid and postmarked on or before February 10, 1982, to:

Clerk of the Court
United States District Court
Southern District of New York
Foley Square
P.O. Box 564, Murray Hill Station
New York, New York 10158

You may obtain an individually numbered Verified Statement of Claim form and Instructions for Filing Claims by writing to the Clerk of the Court at the above address. If you do not file a Verified Statement of Claim, you will not be eligible to participate in the settlement funds but your claim will nevertheless be deemed to be included in the settlement funds. If you wish to PARTICIPATE IN THE FUNDS, YOU SHOULD NOT EXCLUDE YOURSELF FROM THE CLASS, AND YOU MUST FILE A VERIFIED STATEMENT OF CLAIM BY FEBRUARY 10, 1982.

Settlement Hearing
Pursuant to Order of the Court, a hearing will be held at 9:00 A.M. on December 8, 1981, in the Courtroom of the Honorable Charles E. Stewart, Jr., Courtroom 402, United States Courthouse, Southern District of New York, Foley Square, New York, New York, for the purpose of determining whether the settlement agreements are fair, reasonable and adequate and should be approved by the Court and what amount of attorneys fees shall be awarded and expenses reimbursed from the settlement funds. Such hearing may be continued without further notice.
If you do not wish to object to the proposed settlements, it is not necessary to appear at the settlement hearing or take any other action (other than to file your Verified Statement of Claim by February 10, 1982). However, any member of the Class who has not requested exclusion in the interim set forth above, may appear at the hearing in person or by duly authorized attorney and show cause why the proposed settlements should not be approved as fair, reasonable and adequate, or object to any portion for award of attorneys fees and reimbursement of expenses, provided that no person shall be heard in opposition and no paper or brief submitted by any such person shall be received or considered by the Court (except by specific permission of the Court) unless on or before December 4, 1981 such person shall file with the Clerk of the Court a notice of intention to appear and a statement of the positions to be asserted and the grounds therefor, together with copies of any supporting papers or briefs, and with proof of service upon:

Kenneth N. Blatt, Esq.
Dorothy Leary Newton & Irvine
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York 10022
Ladies Counsel for Plaintiffs

The pleadings and other records in this litigation may be examined and copied at any time during regular business hours at the offices of the Clerk of the Court.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
Clerk of the Court
United States District Court
Southern District of New York
Foley Square
P.O. Box 564, Murray Hill Station
New York, New York 10158

Any question you may have concerning the matters contained in this Notice should be addressed in writing to the Clerk of the Court at the above address.

DO NOT TELEPHONE THE COURT OR THE CLERK

Dated: October 29, 1981

CLERK OF THE COURT
United States District Court
Southern District of New York
Foley Square
New York, New York

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 29

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div.	5 Yr. P/E	52 Wk. High	52 Wk. Low	Close	Change	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div.	5 Yr. P/E	52 Wk. High	52 Wk. Low	Close	Change	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div.	5 Yr. P/E	52 Wk. High	52 Wk. Low	Close	Change
17 1/2	17 1/2	1/4	10	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0	17 1/2	17 1/2	1/4	10	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0	17 1/2	17 1/2	1/4	10	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0

NEW YORK Herald Tribune

Friday, December 11, 1980

King Abdicates in Favor of Duke of York

George VI to Be Proclaimed Tomorrow After Speedy Formality

All Titles To Be Relinquished by Tonight; 'Mr. Windsor' Broadcast to Empire at 10 p.m.

Text of Abdication Statement Read by Baldwin in Commons

Former Ruler Expected to Leave England Immediately after Radio Talk, Possibly Forever; Will Probably Get Dukedom

New King and Emperor

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PAN EUROPEAN SURVEY II CARRIED OUT IN 1981 BY RESEARCH SERVICES LIMITED.

Pan European Survey II

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Oct. 29, 1981

Table with columns for currency (Dollar, D-Mark, Swiss Franc, Sterlina, French Franc, ECU, SDR) and interest rates for various terms (1M, 3M, 6M, 12M).

European Stock Markets

Oct. 29, 1981

(Closing prices in local currencies)

Table of European stock market closing prices for Amsterdam, London, Paris, Brussels, Frankfurt, and Zurich, listing various companies and their share prices.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 29

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Large table of AMEX stock market closing prices, organized by market sector (Agriculture, Chemicals, Electronics, etc.) and listing individual stock prices.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, Oct. 29, 1981

Table of selected over-the-counter stock closing prices, including companies like American Airlines, Boeing, and various international firms.

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Coming in November NORTH AMERICAN REAL ESTATE a special supplement by the International Herald Tribune.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 29

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table of AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for Oct. 29, listing various stocks and their prices.

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, Oct. 29, 1981

Table of Floating Rate Notes, listing various banks and their floating rate notes.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, Oct. 28, 1981

Table of Toronto Stocks, listing various Canadian stocks and their closing prices.

SOGEN INTERNATIONAL FUND, INC.

AVIS AUX DETENTEURS DE CERTIFICATS AU PORTEUR REPRESENTATIFS D'ACTION 'SOGEN INTERNATIONAL FUND, INC.' EMIS PAR LA SOCIETE LUXEMBOURGEOISE DE CONVERSION

Conformément aux dispositions des paragraphes 4 et 9 des 'Terms and Conditions of Depositary Receipts'...

- 1) De la expiration d'un délai de 90 jours courant à partir de la première publication au Mémorial C de la présente notification... 2) Dix ans après la date d'expiration du délai de 90 jours...

Les établissements sous adresse ci-après indiquées sont habilités à recevoir, jusqu'à la date d'expiration du délai de 90 jours...

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Profit and final dividend For the year ended 30 Sept 1981

Profit The net operating income after tax and after transfers to internal reserves attributable to shareholders of the Nedbank Group Limited for the year ended 30 September 1981 amounted to R76 384 000 which represents an increase of 13.4% on the year.

Table showing profit and dividend data for Nedbank Group Limited.

Operating income after transfers to internal reserves 111 593 000 100 179 000 Less: Taxation 33 681 000 31 917 000

Operating income for the year attributable to shareholders of the Nedbank Group Limited for the year ended 30 September 1981 amounted to R25 000 000 which represents an increase of 13.4% on the year.

Review The past financial year saw drastic movements in the South African economy and interest rate patterns. The first few months still carried on under the momentum of the previous economic cycle...

Final Dividend Shareholders are advised that a final dividend has been declared of 30.5 cents which, together with the interim dividend of 12.5 cents per share makes a total dividend for the year ended 30 September 1981 of 43 cents per share.

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Page 15)

Escorts & Guides advertisements for various locations including Zurich, Geneva, Amsterdam, London, and Paris.

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HAMBURG ESCORT AGENCY, Tel: 040-644 5112.

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LONDON MAYFAIR ESCORT SERVICE, Tel: 474 4712.

AMSTERDAM HONESTY ESCORT SERVICE, Tel: 2331-43.

LONDON TOWN ESCORT AGENCY, Tel: 732 7132.

HEATHROW ESCORT SERVICE, Tel: 0452 23144.

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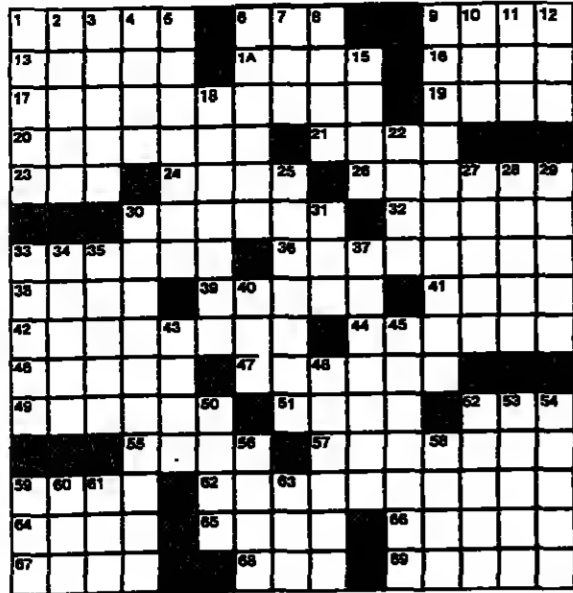
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Pages 15 & 16 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



- CROSS
1 Things to do
2 Novel by Nabokov
3 Passage in ocean waters
14 Sponsorship
16 River of Russia
17 Duck perched on a sail?
19 Chicken outside the base line?
20 Agitated
21 Resentful state
23 Add
24 Recognize
26 Family that befriended young Poe
30 -tip (accelerated)
32 "The Crow and the Fox" writer
33 Put in categories
36 Bird that quails?
38 Duck that is somewhat
39 Ascribe
41 Make
42 Bird for Yui Brynner?
44 Bird devouring an ant and an eel?
46 Formal mail
47 Avoided a commitment

- DOWN
1 Implied but not expressed
2 A bell town
3 French legislature
4 Electron volt
5 Four-and-a-half sail
7 Turkish leader
8 Like Dives
9 Stupid bird?
10 Gold, in Chihuahua
11 Marjorie's
12 Slayer from Boboken
22 Defect
25 Ducks and drakes in a tangle?
27 Burmese or Thai
28 Dams
29 Exhausted
30 Birds for Midae?
31 Bambl's mother
33 Facing Doug Bird
34 Activist
35 Gargan's room
37 Noted French horologist
40 Numerical coding
43 Little bird's sound
45 Romaine, for one
48 Caves; pet
50 Poet laureate: 1715-18
52 Bill, Dickens villain
53 A contemporary of Shakespeare
54 Indo-European dance
58 Refrain syllables
59 What kanonen do
60 Ad follower
61 Panay native
63 Sassa

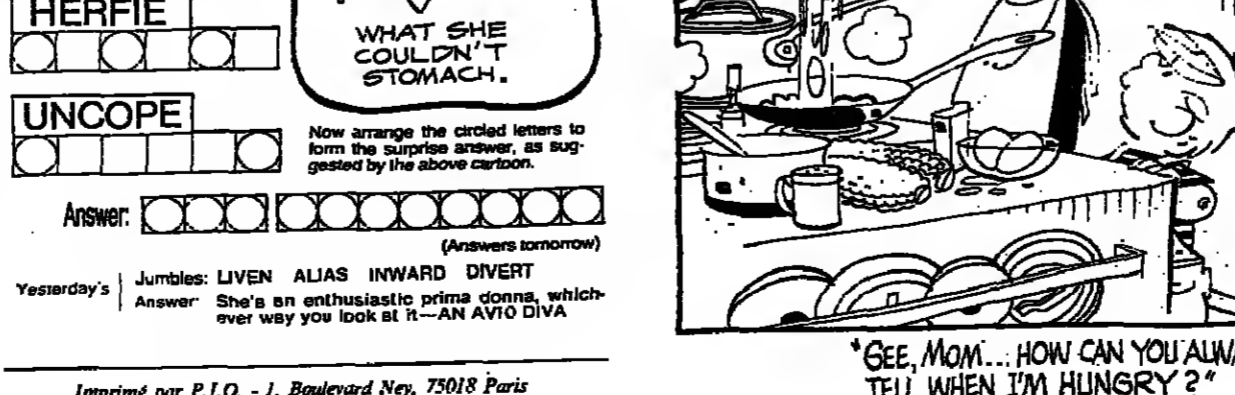
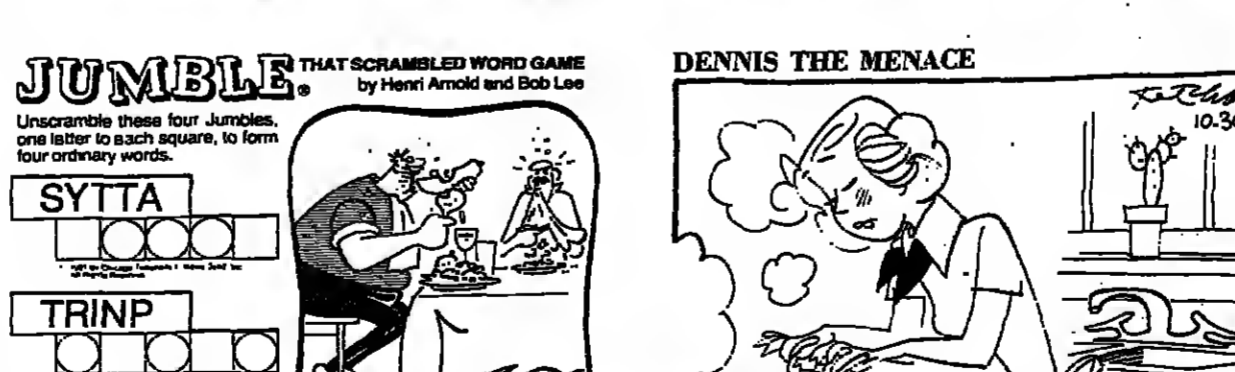
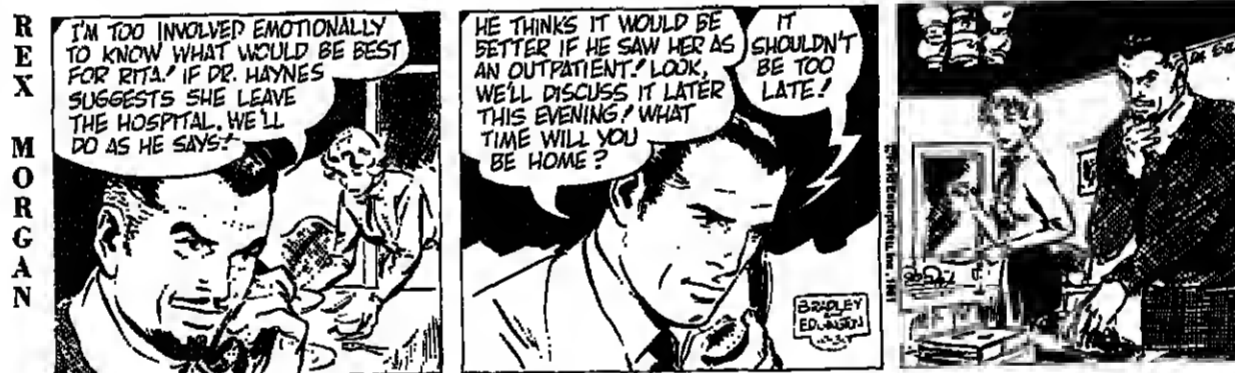
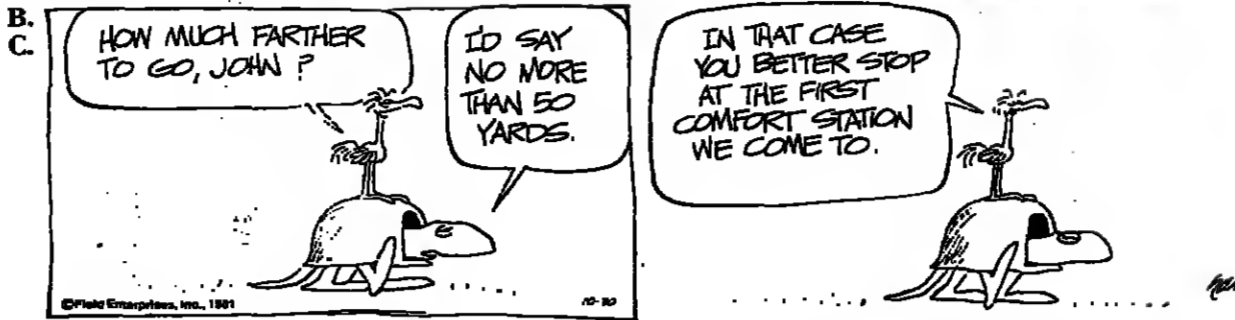
WEATHER

Table with columns for location, high, low, and weather conditions. Locations include ALGARVE, ALGIERS, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, ATHENS, AUCKLAND, BANGKOK, BEIRUT, BELORADG, BERLIN, BOSTON, BRUSSELS, BUCHAREST, BUDAPEST, BUENOS AIRES, CAIRO, CASABLANCA, CHICAGO, COPENHAGEN, COSTA DEL SOL, DAMASCUS, DUBLIN, EGINBURGH, FLORENCE, FRANKFURT, GENOVA, HELSINKI, HONG KONG, HOUSTON, ISTANBUL, JERUSALEM, LAS PALMAS, LIMA, LISBON, LONDON, LOS ANGELES.

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table listing various international funds with their names and associated numbers or codes.



BOOKS

THE DAY THEY STOLE THE MONA LISA

By Seymour Reit. 254 pp. \$12.95. Simon and Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

ROGUES IN THE GALLERY

The Modern Plague of Art Theft

By Hugh McLeave. 278 pp. \$15.95. David R. Godine, 306 Dartmouth St., Boston, Mass. 02116.

Reviewed by Oliver Banks

IN THE last 20 years, the market for works of art has risen so meteorically that million-dollar paintings are almost commonplace. Consequently, art theft has become a growth industry which now stands second only to illegal drugs on the roster in international crimes.

is a highly entertaining, and a little skepticism does not detract from the reader's pleasure.

Seymour Reit's fascinating account of the theft of the "Mona Lisa" from the Louvre takes us back to a more innocent time. The extraordinary feat of extracting the most famous work of art in the world from the most formidable museum was accomplished with the insolent ease. On Aug. 19, 1911, an itinerant Italian carpenter named Vincenzo Peruggia simply lifted the masterpiece from the four hooks which supported it in the Salon Carré and walked off with it. It was a Monday, the museum was closed, and Peruggia was wearing a workman's tunic. Paintings were often carried off to be photographed, and no one noticed him. He removed "La Gioconda" from her frame, stuck the panel under his tunic, and ambled out the Porte Visconti. No one even noticed the theft until the next day.

Reit's account of the frenzied search for the missing picture — including the brief incarceration of Pablo Picasso and his friend, the poet Guillaume Apollinaire — is a hilarious comedy of errors. Amazingly, the painting did not surface for two years. In December, 1913, Peruggia contacted a Florentine art dealer named Alfredo Geri, who in turn contacted the police. At his trial, Peruggia claimed a high-minded motive for the theft. Enraged by the Napoleonic plunder of Italy's treasures, Peruggia stated that he merely wished to restore part of Italy's artistic patrimony. (The 500,000 lire he had demanded from Geri was apparently to be viewed as a reward for his patriotism.) Not surprisingly, Peruggia was hailed as a national hero and the penalty handed down by the Italian judge was nominal.

According to Reit, however, Peruggia was only a pawn, and the theft of the "Mona Lisa" only a subplot. Reit has unearthed a certain "Marques de Valferno," who later admitted that the theft of the painting merely set the stage for the real crime: the sale of six fake "Mona Lisas" (forged by Yves Chaudron) to gullible millionaires. Reit is also on thin ice when, at the end of the book, he uncovers a version of the picture in a New Jersey bank vault which he claims to be Leonardo's first "Mona Lisa." There are two autograph versions of the "Madonna of the Rocks," Reit argues, so why not two "Mona Lisas"? The answer to the question can be found among the illustrations, where the murky shadows and sunny expression of the New Jersey painting may be compared to the original.

The legends surrounding Leonardo's great portrait are already so rich and colorful that Reit can hardly be faulted for adding to the mythology. "The Day They Stole the Mona Lisa"

An art crime is a complex affair. A grave robber is inexorably linked to a middleman, and ultimately to the greedy collector or curator who knowingly buys stolen or smuggled goods. By clarifying this chain of complicity, McLeave suggests ways in which the current epidemic of art thefts may be combated.

McLeave's book has both heroes and villains. Rodolpho Siviero, the head of Italy's art recovery office, is one of the great heroes. As a result of his efforts, thousands of works looted by the Nazis have been restored to confront thugs, crooked dealers and curators, and even governments — including, at times, his own. On top of the legal and political dangers of his job are the physical ones: in one hair-raising episode, McLeave records how Siviero's recovery of a famous Greek sculpture landed him in the basement of an antique store near Rome, surrounded by armed mafiosi.

Another of McLeave's heroes, the pseudonymous "Henri Collet," depended on quick wit and elaborate disguises to arrange a "sting" to recover modern paintings stolen from a Paris gallery. Collet eventually got his paintings but he had good reason to fear for his life at one point, when a gangster burst unexpectedly into a hotel room before Collet had a chance to arrange his wig.

Like a good detective novel, McLeave's stories are packed with intriguing characters. One is Kempton Bunton, an eccentric Englishman who stole Goya's portrait of the Duke of Wellington from England's National Gallery as a political protest. Another is Paul Constantin Petrides, whose decline was as precipitous as his ascent. Beginning as a goatherd on Cyprus, Petrides worked his way to Paris, where he rose from being a tailor to being a millionaire dealer with exclusive rights to the work of artists such as Utrillo. Finally, after a sensational trial, Petrides was convicted of fencing stolen paintings and sentenced to four years in jail.

Whether you read McLeave's book as a serious examination of art theft or simply as a collection of superb detective stories, you won't be disappointed. On either level, it is a marvelous book.

Oliver Banks is the author of "The Rembrandt Panel," a suspense novel about the art market. He wrote this review for The Washington Post's Book World.

La Scala Increases Ticket Prices 25%

MILAN — La Scala, Italy's most prestigious opera house, has announced a 25-percent increase in ticket prices for the 1981-82 season, which opens Dec. 7 with a new production of Wagner's "Lohengrin." The most expensive orchestra seats will sell for 75,000 lire (about \$60) while a box seat will cost 62,000 lire. A first gallery seat will be 16,000 lire. Carlo Maria Badini, the theater's superintendent, cited inflation-swelled costs to justify the increases. La Scala has been running a severe deficit in recent years.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

EVEN in the best of company, dealers sometimes bring home an "impossible" slam contract. But it does not often happen that two sure trump tricks for the defense turn into 11 happened, however, on the diagramed deal.

When two experts reach a terrible slam contract it is likely that both players have been overbidding slightly. North should perhaps have been content to raise three hearts to four at his second turn. His cue-bid of four clubs, accepting hearts as trump, was based on the thought that all big cards would be working, but it suggested a rather better overall hand than he had.

In the subsequent cue-bidding sequence, showing controls, both players expressed a willingness to rest in game. North's final bid of six hearts was surely too optimistic, for he had already made two cue-bids and his partner was still willing to stop short of slam.

West led the spade jack, solving South's minor problem. A major problem of course was in the trump suit, and the lack of intermediate cards was a crucial factor. If he had held jack-10-9, or even jack-10-8, he would have been able to hope for a doubleton queen on his left. Lacking both nine and eight, South had only one faint possibility, barring a defensive error. He had to hope for an ace-queen doubleton on his left, less than a 4 percent chance. And since East held the ace, he was due to fail.

However, the declarer did not fail. After winning the first trick in his hand he led the heart jack — and West promptly played low. Now the unmakeable slam was home. It did not matter whether or not East won with the ace immediately. West led the spade jack.

Bridge hand diagram showing North and South hands with cards and suits.

Bridge score table with columns for North, South, West, and East, showing scores for different hands.

Observer

Time-Warped Power

By Russell Baker NEW YORK — It is 2 a.m., but you can forget about the hot chocolate and bedtime for me, folks. Because Kirk Douglas and the aircraft carrier Nimitz has just slipped through a time warp, and when people slip through time warps it takes wild hours to drag me away from the television set.

One moment, Kirk was steering the Nimitz through 1981 Pacific waters; the next, he was cruising off Pearl Harbor in December, 1941, and guess what imperial fleet shows up on the radar preparing for a sneak attack on what famous Hawaiian naval base. Right you are.

Suddenly Kirk is in a position to undo 40 years of absolutely monstrous history because the Nimitz, of course, has all these jet airplanes and atomic weapons which the attacking Japanese have never heard of.

I do not give the plot away by revealing that nothing of the sort is done since time-warps fans know from experience that nothing useful is ever done by people who slip through time warps. Instead of seizing their great opportunity they always fritter it away by starting to believe that this is happening. "I can't believe this is happening," and "What a crazy situation."

Time-warps freaks don't expect anything valuable to be done, to tell the truth. The pleasure of time-warps plots is their power to gratify our desire to cheat. When you slip back through a time warp, you are like a person playing poker with a stacked deck.

The sport is in watching the old-timers' jaws drop in amazement while people who are 40 years "ahead of them" toy with them and give them the know-how treatment. It is a joke about power, about the power that comes from knowing far more than people who think they are powerful.

which is why I am so fond of time-warped stories. In one of my favorites, I slip through a time warp immediately after the Republican Party has buried Theodore Roosevelt in the vice presidency and find him moaning that his career is ended. "Chin up, Teddy, I tell him. 'You will be president before the year is out.'"

Teddy's jaw drops in astonishment. "How do you know that?" I do not explain. I am too occupied feeling superior to this ignorant fellow.

"After serving a second term," I tell him, "you will pass the presidency to Taft and then try to win it back in 1912, but you will never beat Woodrow Wilson."

You will note that in this plot, though I have the power to save President McKinley from assassination by telling him the name of the man who wants to shoot him, I do not do so. Inhuman? A reluctance to tamper with history? Not at all.

I do not fool around in time warps in order to do good or to reshape an unsatisfying universe. I am there strictly for the pleasure of feeling superior to Theodore Roosevelt, to get back at Teddy, who — in unwarping time — has always seemed so vastly superior to me.

Contentedly, I went off to bed, and passing through the parlor, noticed two oddly dressed persons of indeterminate sex staring bug-eyed at each other.

"I can't believe this is happening," said one.

"What a crazy situation," said the other.

"I finally recognized the symptoms. 'You have slipped through a time warp. I presume,' said I. 'Whatever you do, don't tell me what's going to happen over the next 10 years.'"

"Are you O.K., Dad?" But of course, it was my daughter in the latest boutique wardrobe. She introduced the other oddly dressed person, a male. They had just decided on matrimony, she said.

Francois Truffaut

After 20 Films, Director Offers Some Reflections on Love, Death, Culture and the French Socialists

By Richard Eder New York Times Service

PARIS — For Francois Truffaut, a movie is almost like an anniversary. They come regularly, as if he was observing them rather than making them. Twenty films in 22 years. Some of them — "The 400 Blows," "Small Change," "The Last Metro" — are open and exploratory. Others — "Adèle H.," "The Green Room" and his latest, "La Femme d'à Côté" ("The Woman Next Door") which was one of the few unqualified hits of the recent 19th New York Film Festival — seem concentrated and closed in. Does he classify them that way?

Classification "I don't have to classify them," Truffaut said recently. "I'm a weekly guide to the Paris entertainment does it for me. Over the years, I've noticed that they list what you could call the 'one-note' movies under 'Psychological Dramas,' while the more lively ones are under 'Dramatic Comedies.' It saves me a lot of trouble."

Truffaut was caught, virtually between planes, in his Paris apartment. He believes in cameras. Both are tools in a process that pleases him in a direct and uncomplicated manner — making films and having as many people as possible see them.

He served fresh-squeezed orange juice, and his answers — considering there are no new questions — to him seem fresh-squeezed, too, and delivered with a pristine attentiveness.

Cheerfully Detached One of the more striking notes in "The Woman Next Door" is a tale of two monstrous innocents who literally devour each other, the cheerfully detached character of Mme. Couvée (Veronique Silver), the crippled narrator who is something of a prophet and something of a witch.

"I had the idea for the film for a long time, the notion of what happens to two unhappy lovers if they meet after a long separation," Truffaut said. "But there was something too symmetrical about it: two couples, each with one obsessed partner and one who is unware."

"It was this fifth character that I needed. When you are living a great drama you do it with unrehearsed seriousness. Then 20 years later, you see the comical, the ridiculous aspects. This is what Mme. Couvée represents."

Truffaut went on to talk about his interest in the extremities of romantic agony. They are — he says these things in a quiet and innocent manner — his cowboy pictures.

"The American cinema, traditionally, has this notion of a goal to be achieved. And it is achieved, after great dangers and difficulties. All over the world spectators have found great pleasure in these things. 'But this kind of theme is not possible in Europe. We have a skepticism about goals being attained. We think goals are illusory. We don't conceive of the individual embarked on a great enterprise.'"

"We don't make pictures about taking 5,000 steers across the country. So what do I do? I take sentiments to the end in order to enterprises." In other words, Jeanne Moreau tipping Jules and Jim and an old motorcar on a precipice, says John Wayne and his stagecoach. "Well, you know, 'Adèle H.' had a happy ending. The protagonist passes her, at the end, on the street, and she no longer recognizes him. She is released from her obsession. And in 'Woman Next Door' it is kind of a happy ending. They are freed by love from the pain it kept them in."

In Truffaut's concept of love, men may be the superficial initiators, but the engine is in the woman. "Men know nothing about love," he said. "They are always

beginners. The heroine is always the stronger.

"I think men live a love story but without being able to remark it. They have no time. They live it without controlling it intellectually. Women, on the other hand, both live love and are able to remark it. A woman is constantly saying: now I am happy, now I am happier. Now I am happy no longer."

"And acting upon this. It is women who act. Women are the professionals at love; men are the amateurs."

Truffaut's violent ending in "The Woman Next Door" prompted a question about his way of dealing with death. It was, he said, something he had come to relatively late.

"For a long time," he said, "when I wanted to introduce death I did it in films that were adapted from books: 'Jules and Jim' or 'Shoot the Piano Player.' I never had any trouble filming death. What I lacked was the courage to invent it."

It wasn't until "Stolen Kisses" that he finally forced himself to write a death, and even then it was somewhat by indirection and mentally holding Alfred Hitchcock's hand. "A man in an office is talking on the phone," he recalled, "and suddenly he collapses, and somebody else in the office goes to the phone and says, 'Hang up, your party has just died.'"

Constant Theme The motor of Truffaut's films, whether obsessional or exploratory, remains the relation of man and woman. Love makes the cameras go round.

"For me, it is more important than social questions," he said. "It is the way to lead people to truth. There is more truth in sentimental relations than in social relations. There is more truth in the bedroom than in the office or the board room."

"Take children, a little boy or girl. They are more true when they are crying



Truffaut at work on "The Woman Next Door."

than when they are playing with soldiers or dolls. Those games are simply imitations of adults."

For Truffaut, a great many adult activities — politics, money-making power — are games that adults play to imitate adults.

"When I was young I thought that Orson Welles was the hero of 'Citizen Kane.' It was done with such lyricism that I was overwhelmed and I thought the press lord was a great man. As years went by, I realized the hero was Joseph Cotton, the scriptist."

"The film says simply that you can't be anything. And I find myself not equipped to make films about these efforts — politics, ambition — to save things."

Views on Socialists Truffaut seems to get interviewed almost every year; he pointed this out and was told it was more or less due to his making a film every year. Last year, he said, he had a bad feeling about the arrogance of the Right in France, how did he feel now that the So-

cialists had won? Someone who believes in love has to be divided on politics.

"Politically, I was very happy," he said. "We are in a humiliating situation. For years the Right has told us: it is us or chaos. I always thought chaos would be preferable. In any case, I wanted the Left to come to power for reasons of life and justice, like ending the death penalty, for instance."

And did he think the country's cultural life would benefit? As someone who has been attacked by the Left for being insufficiently ideological, he was dubious. He finds something of elitism, of didacticism, in the attitude of the new people at the Culture Ministry.

"There is something pernicious in the attitude of the French Left towards culture," he said. "You can't make a cultural policy from a professional standpoint."

"Culture helps us live. A professor can't decide for us how to live."

PEOPLE:

Burglar Robs, Beats Barbara Stanwyck

Actress Barbara Stanwyck was treated for minor cuts after a burglar entered her home in Beverly Hills, Calif., asked her where he could find jewelry and hit her over the head, police said. The burglar then shoved the 74-year-old, four-time Oscar nominee into a closet and made off with about \$5,000 in jewelry, Police Lt. Russ Olsen said.

The movie rights to "In the Belly of the Beast," the book by convicted killer Jack Henry Abbott, were sold for between \$50,000 and \$100,000. Scott Meredith, Abbott's agent, said the rights were bought jointly by MGM and King-Hitzy Productions, who initially plan to make the book, based on Abbott's letters to author Norma Miller, into a four-hour television movie. Abbott, who spent 25 of his 37 years in prison, is accused of stabbing to death Richard Adams, 22, an aspiring actor working as a waiter, outside a Manhattan restaurant last July. Abbott, who had been released from prison and was living in a halfway house, fled and was recaptured Sept. 24 in Louisiana. "In the Belly of the Beast," a savage commentary on prison life, has sold 55,000 copies in hardcover so far.

Raquel Welch, who hasn't appeared in a play since her school days, says her selection as Lauren Bacall's vacation replacement in "Woman of the Year" on Broadway is a "huge honor." "I couldn't believe it," she said. "I made her reputation in films. But then I said to myself, 'Why not?' I'm glad. I've always had a dread of the New York critics, but this way they can't close me because I'm closing in two weeks anyway." Welch will arrive in New York Sunday for a month of rehearsals.

Quote — Earl Scruggs, the father of bluegrass banjo, has been plucking away professionally for 40 years. But he said in Frets magazine that he has never conquered stage jitters, although he halts at nothing in his playing. "I feel anxious — I think every performer feels different amounts of tension, anxiety and excitement when he goes on stage. It's not a nervousness that is like being frightened, but more a happy nervousness."

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